The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 492. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1860.
The performances will commence with Shakespere's Play entitled
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock	Mr Charles Kean.
Bassanio	Mr J F Cathcart.
Gratiano	Mr G Everett.
Antonio	Mr Frank Huntley.
Portia	Mrs Charles Kean.
Nerissa	Miss Chapman.
Jessica	Miss N Chapman.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled the
BATH ROAD,
Or, the Fox and the Wolf.

Tom	Mr. H. Barfoot
Ellen	Mrs. Walter Baynham

Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.
The Performances will commence with Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled
THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix	Mr Charles Kean
Donna Violante	Mrs Charles Kean

To Conclude with the admired Farce of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Second appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th November, 1860.
The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled
THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

Gaston	Mr Wybert Rousby.
D'Aubigne	Mr G Vincent.
Marie D'Ostanges	Miss S Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which, the comic Drama (in one act), entitled
LOVE'S DISGUISES.

Captain Sanspeur	Mr Wybert Rousby.
Helen de Montbrun	Miss S Miles.

Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
To be followed by the Scotch Drama of
BROTHER SANDY M'DONALD.

Mr Merrit	Mr H Vivash
Sandy	Mr George Fisher
Hector Frampton	Mr G Vincent
Moggy M'Donald	Miss A Denvil

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days.
Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—

200 Picture Prizes	(See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c.	(See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames	(See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs	(See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street: Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, TRINITY COLLEGE.
The Opening Meeting of this Society for the present Session will be held in the Dining-hall of Trinity College, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at Eight o'clock (College time)—the Right Hon. JAMES WHITESIDE, M.P., in the chair. The Address will be delivered by Robert Ball, F.T.C.
Tickets of admission may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, No. 34, College.
ERNEST G. SWIFTE, Hon. Sec.
Nov. 26, 1860.

UNIVERSITY ELECTORS.
Gentlemen who are entitled, this year, to compound for their Elective Franchise in the University of Dublin, will please to observe that they should do so previous to the 1st day of December next.
Communications to be forwarded to the Registrar of Electors, No. 2, Trinity College, Dublin.
26th November, 1860.

ELECTION OF BOROUGH ASSESSOR.
TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to remind my friends that the Election of Borough Assessor will take place on MONDAY next, the 3rd of December, at the ASSEMBLY-HOUSE, WILLIAM-STREET, commencing at Nine o'clock a.m., and ending at Four o'clock p.m.
Each Burgess can only vote for One Candidate, and as there will be a contest, I request the early voting of my supporters.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES M. HYNDMAN.
4, Belvidere-place, Nov. 27.

A CARD.
MR. GRAHAM, Town Councillor for the Mansion House Ward, begs to return his sincere thanks to the Conservative and Independent Liberal Burgesses who so warmly supported him at the election for representation of the ward, and to the many friends who interested themselves so successfully in securing his return.
Nov. 27th, 1860.

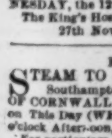
TO THE BURGESSES OF THE MOUNTJOY WARD.
27th November, 1860.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave, respectfully, to tender you my warm thanks for the support I received, on Monday last, at the Municipal Election.
To the gentlemen who, without any solicitation on my part, volunteered their services as canvassers, &c., I am extremely grateful. Being a comparative stranger, I have succeeded almost beyond my own expectations. The result, as far as numbers go, proves there is yet hope for the Ward.
I regret not having been able, at the close of the election, to thank you audibly for your exertions, but this, many of you are aware, was owing to mob violence. I should also, had I been permitted, have given a stout denial to the calumnious assertions of my opponent, who, in the flush of victory, forgot the language becoming a gentleman.
Allow me, in conclusion, respectfully to suggest, that if you are anxious to have the Ward fairly represented, the battle is as much to be fought at the registry as at the hustings.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your grateful and obliged servant,
SAMUEL EAKINS.
Upper Sackville-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
TO THE BURGESSES OF THE ROTUNDO WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you sincerely for having elected me a fourth time as your representative in the Town Council, which is most gratifying to me, as it expresses your satisfaction of the manner in which I have now, for upwards of ten years, discharged the important duties you entrusted to me.
The result of this election has proved that the Conservative gentlemen of the Rotundo Ward can always elect a person to represent their sentiments in the Corporation; for though I and the Burgesses of this district were led to believe that my election would have been unopposed, yet, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of a surprise, my election was triumphantly carried by a large majority, for which I again return you my best thanks, and remain your obliged and faithful servant,
ARTHUR BAKER,
27th November, 1860. 84, Upper Gardiner-street.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE NORTH DOCK WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—Accept my thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me to the office of Town Councillor of your Ward.
It will be my pleasing duty, as it is my interest, to support such measures in the Corporation as may tend to the improvement of our city, and of this Ward in particular.
I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
PETER PAUL M'SWINEY,
Nov. 27th, 1860. 23 to 27, Lower Sackville-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.
The Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles the Second, Oxmantown, will receive tenders for supplying the following articles for twelve months from the 1st of January next:—
Meat—Beef Rounds of Ox, without bone, per lb.
Legs, per lb.
Ox Heads, per lb.
Mutton Legs, Wedder, per lb.
Bread, per 4lb loaf.
Milk New, per gallon.
Shoes, per pair.
Repairs, per pair.
(Or to keep each Boy in shoes as per Boy, per year.)
Soap, White, per cwt.
Soap, Brown, per cwt.
Candles, Moulds, per lb.
Starch, per stone.
Blue, per lb.
Forms of tender can be had on application at the Hospital.
Tenders to be sent to S. N. Lane, Registrar, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th December next.
The King's Hospital, Oxmantown,
27th November, 1860.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on This Day (WEDNESDAY), the 28th day of November, at Seven o'clock Afternoon, instead of 10 Morning.
For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.



DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
Herald, This Day (Wednesday), 28th, at 7 o'clock Afternoon.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents,
North-wall, Dublin.

CAUTION.—The Public are Cautioned against taking a Cheque on the Royal Bank of Ireland No. B 89012, the same having been Stolen, and payment stopped at the Bank.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL,
AND
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LANGDON and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion of gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The Second of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 29th NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
Subject—"Abraham and Lot, a Contrast."
The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening at Eight o'clock, to which young men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street,
23rd November, 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALLSBRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C J Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby; Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, MP, Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; H Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ballsbridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
Chester, 29th Oct. J. O. BINGER.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860. DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 am for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin, W. FORBES, Manager.
13th November, 1860.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Mr. WALKER, Principal.
A Singing Class for Gentlemen is in course of formation, to meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.
Prospectuses on application.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arno Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin.
Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES' COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the matter of the Estate of George Sisson Wybrants and of George Wybrants, Emily Wybrants, Annette Wybrants, and Esther Anne Wybrants, minors, by said G. S. Wybrants, their father and next friend, Owners and Petitioners.
THE COURT having ordered a Sale of the Lands of Ballaghaclay, situate in the barony of Rathvilly, and County of Carlow, held under lease dated the 19th day of August, 1716, for lives renewable for ever:
All parties objecting to a sale of the said lands are hereby required to take notice of such order, and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
JOHN DAVIS VANSTON, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, 44, Fleet-street.

In the matter of the personal Estate and Effects of William Martin, deceased.
ALL Persons claiming to be Creditors of William Martin, late of William-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, and of Tallaght, in the county of Dublin, poulterer, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of October, 1860, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of January, 1861, to furnish in writing the particulars of their debts, or other claims or demands which they may have against the assets of the deceased, to the administrator, Isaac Martin, of Priestown, Newtown Delgany, in the co. of Wicklow, farmer, or to his solicitor herein undernamed; and all parties are required to take notice that immediately after the said 31st day of January, 1861, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any claim or demand of which they shall not have notice up to the time of the distribution thereof; and all parties indebted to the said deceased are required to pay the amount of their respective debts to the said administrator, or his solicitor.
Dated this 27th November, 1860.
WILLIAM JAMES STUART, Solicitor for the Administrator, 5, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

THE IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of Andrew M'Manna, of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, Woollendraper, a Bankrupt.
THE Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at said Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1860, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the surrender of the said Bankrupt, proof of debts, and choice of an assignee in this matter, of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice.
All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt in any sum whatever, or who have any of his estate or effects, are not to pay or deliver the same except to Charles Henry James, Esq., of No. 19, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin, the official assignee.
All persons knowing of the concealment of any property of the said Bankrupt are requested to give notice thereof to the Agent.
Dated this 26th day of Nov., 1860.
JAMES D. MELDON, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 19, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 244a. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballyear; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq.,
Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, one or two Furnished Bedrooms, at 8, Merrion-row.

NORTH SIDE—TO BE LET, in a good street, a well-furnished Drawingroom and Bedroom in the house of a respectable private family, where there are no children.—Address "L. M. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS, at No. 6, Lower Dominick-street, 2 doors from the Albert Hotel, consisting of a spacious Drawingroom Floor, and an additional Bedroom if required.

Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF SUGAR.
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
At their Office, Commercial-Buildings, on
To-morrow (THURSDAY), the 29th inst., 1860,
At TWO o'clock precisely,
200 HHDS. 25 TIERCES CUBA SUGAR,
Just arrived ex "Mosquito."
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.
22nd November, 1860.

Auctions.

CLEARANCE SALE
IN THE
GENERAL AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
On TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 29th NOVEMBER.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the above-named day, in the Lower Sale-room (entrance from Strand-street), a Miscellaneous Collection of Second-class Furniture (to close sundry consignments), comprising four-post, elliptic, cradle, and stretcher beds; chairs, tables, and presses; an old grand piano-forte; several window cornices; carpets, fenders, and fire-irons; kitchen and chamber furniture; glass, delf, and culinary articles.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
The Public are respectfully informed that a Sale of Excellent Second-hand Furniture, looking glasses, carpets, piano-forte, three violins, a harmonium (suited to a small place of worship), Fire Arms, including a superior London-made duck gun, and numerous other effects, will be held in the Extensive Sale-rooms, 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
On TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th DECEMBER.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
J. LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

MONKSTOWN.
Highly Attractive Sale,
No. 2, BRIGHTON VALE.
Select Sale of Elegant Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Furniture,
Plated Ware, Crystal Gasalier, Chimney-piece Clock, Handsome Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Service, Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.; a Grand square 6½ Octave Pianoforte, by Broadwood.
MR. TALBOT COALL having been favoured with instructions,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On To-morrow (THURSDAY), the 29th day of NOV., 1860,
On the premises, No 2, BRIGHTON VALE,
MONKSTOWN,
The entire of the elegant and fashionable furniture, only a short time in use, comprising principally,
a suit of walnut furniture, consisting of elegantly carved balloon-backed chairs, devotional, swiss and lounging do.; scroll back couch; trio and fancy tables, whatnot, rosewood loo table; an elegant crystal gasalier, chimney-piece clock and valuable ornaments; pedestal sideboards; 8 domingo mahogany chairs, imitation morocco seats; dinner table, supper tray and stand, plate warmer, German lace curtains and deep fringe drapery, superior kidderminster, victoria and felt carpets, rugs, polished steel fenders and fire irons, handsome Albert and French bedsteads, iron stretcher do., superior feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair and wool mattresses, prime whitney blankets, quilts, mahogany drawers, house presses and wardrobes, towel rails, cane seat chairs, large and small toilet glasses, toilet tables, basin stands, toilet ware, japanned foot baths, water cans and slop pails, metal fenders and fire irons, handsome mahogany hall table, hat rack and umbrella stand, mahogany hall chairs, oil cloths and mats. The appropriate furniture for servants' bedrooms, kitchen tables, oak chairs, fender and fire irons, kitchen dresser, neat pattern dinner service morning and evening china, glass and delft, cak tubs, a full set paint dish covers, knife and tea trays kitchen clock, culinary utensils of a very superior description in variety.
Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL,
Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent,
Undertaker, and Coal Merchant, &c.
Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN—MULGRAVE-STREET.—
JOSEPH GLYNN
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
on the Premises,
56, MULGRAVE-STREET, KINGSTOWN,
On THURSDAY, the 6th day of December next,
The appropriate Furniture and Effects of a Cottage Residence, particulars of which will appear in future impressions and handbills.
JOSEPH GLYNN, Licensed Auctioneer and Valuator,
House, Land, and General Commission Agent,
62, Lower George's-street, and
6, York-terrace, Kingstown.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
SALE OF BRIG "MORNING STAR."
In the matter of Wm. Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on board the vessel, the brig Morning Star, now lying at the quay of Ballina, with all her Sails, Boat, Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel, as same now lie in one lot. This vessel is not yet two years built, is in thorough repair, and is fully found in Sails, Rigging, and Stores. She is 173 tons, 92 register; length, 98 feet five-tenths; breadth, 22 feet three-tenths; depth in hold, 11 feet 8 tenths; draught of water when fully laden, 10½ feet. She sails remarkably fast, and can be sent to sea at once. She has just landed a cargo of timber from Quebec, which passage she made in a remarkably short time, and delivered her cargo in first-rate order.
The biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy for approval.
For Inventory and further particulars apply to
MICHAEL LARKIN, Esq., Solicitor for Assignees, 1, Merchant's-quay, Dublin;
ROBERT PAGET BOURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 55, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
Terms at Sale.
Ballina, 21st November, 1860.

Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION on THIS DAY (Wednesday), 28th November, fully advertised.
Horses! Vehicles!! Harness!!!
THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
HENRY ANDERSON respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Purchasers and Disposers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., to the importance of their instructions for To-morrow (Wednesday).
Auction at Half-past Twelve o'clock, punctually,
AT
THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY,
MARY-STREET,
Where Buyers of every class of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, are sure of meeting the largest variety in the city, and every attention of the Proprietor,
HENRY ANDERSON, AUCTIONEER,
The Royal Hibernian Horse Repository,
MARY-STREET.
N.B.—No charge made at the Royal Hibernian Horse Repository on property being sent in by the day, on Private Sale, or placing to Auction, unless sale be effected or purchasers procured through its means.

MARE, GIG, AND HARNESS.
TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a well-bred four year-old Brown MARE, Fashionable GIG, Silver-mounted HARNESS, and WHIP, forming a new turn-out at moderate expense.—Apply to JOSEPH GLYNN, Auctioneer and Valuator, House, Land, and General Commission Agent, 62, Lower George's street; and 6, York-terrace, Kingstown.

TO BE SOLD, Price £3, a splendid KING WILLIAM HEAD SEAL, a rare Specimen of M'Questión's Cutting.—To be seen at the IRISH TIMES Office.

Insurances.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES, AND FOR ANNUITIES.
Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—Royal Exchange, London.
Branch—29, Pall-mall.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES are granted with or without participation in Profits—in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.
The following Table shows the large BONUSES declared up to the 31st December, 1855, on Policies of Fourteen Years' standing for the sum of £1,000 each.

Age when Assured	Sum Assured.	Bonus Added.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent. on the Premium paid.
	£	£		
25	1000	185	1-32	57-6
30	1000	189	1-35	52-3
35	1000	195	1-39	47-9
40	1000	206	1-47	44-4
45	1000	221	1-58	41-0
50	1000	244	1-74	38-2
55	1000	267	1-91	35-2
60	1000	300	2-14	32-8
65	1000	351	2-51	29-6
70	1000	456	3-26	29-0

It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to the above.
Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock, the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of *nearly a century and a half.*
An Assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In case of Death occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent,
5, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland;
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER;
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS;
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR;
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS;
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 3, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUNDRUM—Messrs. Cotton and Lowry, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Somerton, Co. Dublin; Dunlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN;
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where the risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

LIFE ASSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS BONUS.
At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.
The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,031,454.
The Annual Revenue to £179,093 11s 11d.
BONUS—NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.
Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—
I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.
Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, "on payment of a Premium of £6 6s 3d for the First Five Years," and of £11 19s 7d annually thereafter.
On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid "without deducting any debt on account of unpaid Premiums," as would have been the case under the Half-Credit System.
This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.
II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.
Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 20 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 40, the sum in the Policy "is increased by annual additions" to £2,000.
This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.
INDISPUTABILITY.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.
Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34a, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT,
HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.
N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

Cards.

Kingstown, November, 1860.
JOSEPH GLYNN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, House, Land, and General Commission Agent, No. 62, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET (Opposite Findlater & Co.), KINGSTOWN.
Begs most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Kingstown, his numerous kind friends, and the public, his having opened an Office as above, which he purposes conducting on his own account, and trusts that long experience and a thorough knowledge of business, connected with Kingstown and its localities, together with the punctual discharge of his duties towards all parties, will entitle him to a share of patronage, which he solicits from the public.
Agent for the best King, Orrel, Whitehaven, and Wigan Coals.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 20, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronized by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropedist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN G. DRYOT,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
48, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	6

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
23 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

CHIMNEY, PIER, AND CHEVAL GLASSES,
8, LEINSTER-STREET.
French Silvered Plate Glass is superior in colour and clearness of reflection to any other glass manufactured.
I am a direct importer of the best French Plates; and can therefore sell glass cheap, and ensure its quality.
WILLIAM C. MARKS,
Carver, Gilder, Cabinet Manufacturer, and Upholsterer,
8, LEINSTER-STREET
(Entrance to Manufactory, rere 9, Leinster-street).

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,
are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin

REAL SEALSKIN MANTLES.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS
Respectfully announce that they have This Day received a further supply of the above scarce and fashionable articles, which are now much in demand; also a Case of superb Paris Woven Cashmere Tapis Long Shawls to which they solicit an early inspection.

NEW DROGUETS, [illegible] FANCY DRESSES.
We will This Day show [illegible] variety of New Fancy Dresses for Morning Wear, selected within the last few days from the most eminent Paris Manufacturers.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS,
100 AND 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12 WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of their Stock of
MANTLES,
Of the Newest Styles, in
Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin.
They have also received from Paris a superb
Stock of
FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS.
New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS
French and British Droguets, Epingline,
and Biarritz Cloth,
Velours and Lindseys, &c.
New Evening Bareges and Tarletanes,
Opera Mantles,
Quilled Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties,
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their House.

JOHN NICKSON and CO. beg respectfully to invite attention to their present superb Stock of WINTER GOODS. It will be found in every point extremely attractive, both in variety, novelty, and moderation in prices.
They would wish to bring under special notice their
MANTLE AND BONNET DEPARTMENTS,
As offering an unusual amount of attraction.
P.S.—They are prepared to show some beautiful Goods suited for Evening wear, in
OPERA CLOAKS, WREATHS, HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
JOHN NICKSON and CO.,
10, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO,
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of
HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES,
specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES
in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—WILLIAMS'-Row.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short,
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats.
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS,
CAB and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO.
Have just received a large assortment of
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In Plain and Elegant Bindings, suitable for presentation.
104, GRAFTON-STREET.
Dublin, Nov. 27th, 1860.

THE NEW LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.
This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, bds. price 6s.
THE LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT, AND LANLORD AND TENANT CONSOLIDATION ACTS,
23 and 24 Victoria, chapters 153 and 154,
with Commentary and Index, being a Supplement to the Landowner's and Agent's Practical Guide.
By THOMAS DE MOLEYNS, Esq.,
one of her Majesty's Counsel.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., Grafton-street.
Sold by all Booksellers.

Music.

New Music, Just Published, Price 4s.
THE VILLA WALTZES,
Composed by C. LEWIS,
DUBLIN: Published for the Author, by
J. WISEHEART AND SON,
23, SUFFOLK-STREET, AND 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And may be had of all Musicsellers.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.
Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

JERSEY PEARS;
American Apples,
French do.,
Spanish Chestnuts,
Cob Filberts.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he has received, in addition to the above, his Stock of Dried and Crystallised
FRUITS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Bouquets, &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and Killester Gardens.
Pursuant to an Act of Parliament to further amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees, 22nd and 23rd Vic., chap. 35, sec. 26.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 2d. per gallon.
Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
Stand do. do.,
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

GILCRUX COLLIERY OFFICE,
25, CITY-QUAY.
FRESH ARRIVALS OF GILCRUX COAL!
Housekeepers and large Consumers will find it to their advantage by ordering those superior House Coal, which can be supplied through any of the Merchants in the Trade.
E. S. G. ROBINSON,
Colliery Agent.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices.
They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:—
Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire,
For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff,
For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly,
Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow,
Balquharton and Wishaw House and Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon,
Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and
Spring Collieries.
Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO.,
BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TO BUILDERS.—A large variety of close and open Kitchen Ranges, varying in price from 30s to £30; Registers, Bath, and Rob Grates and Mantelpieces; Church, Hall, Harmonium, and Laundry Stoves, of all sizes. A liberal allowance to the trade.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger,
10, DAWSON-STREET.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

SUPERIOR SOLID ARGENTINE PLATE SPOONS FORKS, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
Warranted to wear equal to Silver.
Table Knives and Forks, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per dozen.
Solid Argentine Tea, Egg, and Salt Spoons, 4s. per dozen.
Tea Pots, Quart Size, 3s. 9d.; Three-pint ditto, 7s. 6d.
Table Candlesticks, 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., to 16s. per pair.
Cruet Stands, 9s., 12s., to 20s.
Trays in Sets, Paper 6s., 10s., to 18s.
Patent Metal Pots, 4s. to 7s. 6d., tinned inside
Saucepans from Pint to Eight-quart size.
Bronze and Black Fenders, 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Bright and Steel Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
ROBERT WHITESTONE
Has received this week a large assortment of New Goods all of which have been marked up at Reduced Prices for the coming festive season, to induce quick Sales.
10, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

COFFEE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
We respectfully beg the attention of our Friends and the Public to the
QUALITY OF OUR COFFEES,
Carefully selected from the best growths of Ceylon, Jamaica, East India, and the Brazils, roasted daily, and ground only in small quantities at a time; we can engage them at all times to be fresh roasted and ground, and of surpassing excellence. And, as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory with them, under any pretence whatever, they will be found perfectly pure. We sell Chicory in Packets only, at 6d per pound for best quality, and we advise our friends who prefer it to mix for themselves; they will thereby effect a saving of from 8d to 1s 4d per lb.

WE RECOMMEND	Per Pound.
Our Rich Fine Flavoured,	1s 6d,
of excellent quality, and as fine as need be desired for general use.	
Our particularly Choice,	1s 10d,
a combination of the finest Coffees in the world, which cannot be surpassed at any price.	

OLDHAM BROTHERS,
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER,
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.
25, MARY-STREET,
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
KEILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY,
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
(Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the
PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD,
so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
Attention of the trade is respectfully invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

STOVES FOR PUBLIC ROOMS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S stock of Stoves for Churches, Public Rooms, Libraries, Halls, Shops, &c., is very extensive, comprising all the latest inventions and improvements.
Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Combining economy in fuel with efficiency in cooking. Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fire Irons, Fenders, &c., in large variety. Prices very moderate.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns, Swing Kettles,
and Tea Trays,
Electro-Plate, Moderateur Lamps &c.,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines, for which J. EDMUNDSON and Co. are Sole Agents.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Noblemen's Mansions, Mills, and Colleges.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE,
and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, TEMPLE-LANE,
DUBLIN.

A CASE OF URGENT DISTRESS.
THOMAS KINGSLEY, 78 years of age, for 51 years Clerk of the parish of Borrisoleigh, who has borne a most irreproachable character during that time, has been reduced to the most extreme distress by being, through God's Providence, deprived of his eyesight, and therefore, unable to earn anything as heretofore by his trade of Saddler. His small salary—£1 a year—being entirely insufficient to afford him the commonest food. This appeal is made on his behalf to the humane and charitable.
Reference is respectfully made to Sir John Carden, Priory, Templemore, or Rev. Henry Woodward, Fethard; and subscriptions will be received by Rev. J. Hemphill, Glenkeen Rectory, and Dr. Pinchin, Borrisoleigh.
Subscriptions already received:—Rev W M'Donnell, Rector, £1; Dr Kingsley, Roscrea, £1; Rev Henry Woodward, Fethard, £1; W Wells, Esq, Nenagh, £1; —— Golding, Esq, do, £1; Major Armstrong, 5s; Captain J Otway, Templederry, 15s; Rev Henry Massy, do, 10s; Dr Pinchin, Borrisoleigh, 10s.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

THE best application for Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Roughness of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be BUTLER'S WINTER REMEDY, which may be obtained at the
MEDICAL HALL,
54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BRUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	2	6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
R. A. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 31, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

TO TAILORS.—A Young Man, who has a practical knowledge of Tailoring in all its branches, and who has been employed for upwards of 3 years in a first-rate establishment, is now open for an engagement as Junior Foreman or Trimmer in town or country.—Address "J. A. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

LADY'S MAID, or to attend on grown-up Children, a Young Girl, just disengaged, has a good knowledge of millinery and dressmaking; no objection to the country or to travel, or would assist a lady in housekeeping; can be highly recommended by her last and former mistress.—Please address "E. F., Lady's Maid," 34, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

DRY NURSE, an experienced Person, who understands the care and management of children from their birth; and is a good plain worker, no objection to the country; and can be highly recommended by her last mistress who is in town at present. Address "D. M." 18, Lower Sackville-street, or 88, Great Britain-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands both a and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, who thoroughly understands the management and care of children, spoon and bottle-feeding; no objection to the country, or to travel.—Address "O. H.," 35, Mary-street, and 55, Grafton-street.

JUST disengaged, a Young Person, who understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and making up of fine things; has lived in a nobleman's family, and whose character and references will be found most satisfactory.—Address "S. E.," Mr. Hanington's, 21, Clare-street, Dublin.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—A respectable, steady Young Woman, who can be well recommended, would have no objection to Housemaid's work, and will be found obliging and trustworthy; is a Protestant.—Address "M. M.," 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

HOUSEMAID in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman; has no objection to wait on Young Ladies; can be highly recommended by the family whom she has served; has no objection to a country situation; is of the Established Church.—Address, "L. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 54, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, who perfectly understands her business; is a good Laundress; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "L. H.," 54, Grafton-street, and IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, in a Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman; is a good needlewoman; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; no objection to attend on two or three young ladies; references and testimonials unexceptional.—Address "C. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a Young Woman who is just disengaged; has lived for the last five years in England; can make up fine linen, or would make herself generally useful.—Address, "M. B.," 34, Grafton-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID or PARLOURMAID, in a regular family, a respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can make up fine things nicely; her character will bear the strictest inquiry from her mistress in town; advertiser is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland.—Address "S. C." 47, Grafton-street, or 34, Lower Sackville-street, for a week.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, just disengaged, as HOUSE and PARLOURMAID; is a good attendant at table, and is a good plain worker; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. M.," 115, Great Britain-street, or 16, North Earl-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID.—A Young Woman, just disengaged, wishes a situation as the above; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Please Address "A. R.," 25, Upper Sackville-street, or 76, Grafton-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who understands her business; can wash and make up; will be well recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant; town preferred.—Address "M. M.," 129, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be well recommended by her last and former mistress.—Address "J. M.," 9, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, a respectable Woman; good experience in large families, both in England and in Ireland; making of household and fancy bread; the curing and cutting of meats; also, the seeing after a small dairy if required; is a Protestant.—Any commands for "E. B.," 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to for one week.

THOROUGH COOK, in a nobleman or gentleman's family, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly; would take care of a Dairy, if required; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended.—Address, "M. C.," 2, Nassau-street.

COOK, with or without a kitchenmaid, a middle-aged Woman, a native of England, who can be well recommended by a lady at present in town; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, viz., soups, jellies, pastry, &c., &c., as her discharges and references will testify; a situation in or near town preferred; has no incumbrance.—Address, "M. H.," 39, Lower Abbey-street, or 2, South Anne-street.

DISENGAGED and wants a Situation as COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business; makes good soups, pastries, and made-up dishes; has lived with most respectable families; can be highly recommended from her last situation; is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland; has no incumbrance whatever.—Please address "S. C.," 16, North Earl-street.

COOK, a respectable Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a small dairy; can be well recommended; has no objection to town or country.—Address "M. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a Young Woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its details; has most satisfactory discharges; will be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "R. H. R.," 2, Cavendish-row, 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, an active person, without incumbrance, who understands her business; will be found economical and obliging; and she has lived with respectable families in Town, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant.—Address, "M. J.," 23, Richmond-street South, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable, steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business well; would have no objection to washing if required, or to take the care of a small dairy; has lived in most respectable families, and can be highly recommended.—Please address "B. B.," 9, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands soups and made-up dishes, &c.; has no objection to a small washing, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Any commands left for "M. U.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman just disengaged, has satisfactory discharges; would take charge of a dairy if required; no objection to town or any part of the country; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. M.," 20, Westmoreland-street, or 34, Grafton-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, active Woman, who is a good cook; can wash and make up nicely; has satisfactory testimonials, and can be well recommended.—Address "M. A. E.," 77, Great Britain-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman wants a situation in the above, and would take a small washing, it required; will be found obliging and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address, "M. C.," 1, North Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and her character will bear the strictest investigation; has no objection to town or country; would take a small washing if required.—Address "M. M.," 16, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A Lady is anxious to procure a Situation for a steady, good Servant, who has lived five years with her; she understands her business; is very cleanly in her habits, and will be found strictly trustworthy.—Address "M. M.," 36, Upper Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; can wash and make up well, if required; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. G.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

KITCHENMAID, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family; would take the situation of Thorough Servant in a small family; has no objection to washing.—Address "E. M.," 23, North Earl-street, or 37, Grafton-street.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a respectable Man, who understands his business in all its branches; is a native of Africa; he has lived in most respectable families in Ireland; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "C. P.," 11, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

COACHMAN, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, just come from the country, with character unexceptionable, and understands his business well.—Address "M. K." 29, Dawson-street, or Byrne's Hotel, Sackville-place.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, a Man of long experience has satisfactory discharges from families of high distinction, is a Protestant; would take charge of a lodge, or accept of a weekly situation; his wife is a good laundress.—Address "N. H." Care of Mr. McMullen, 54, Dawson-street.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, just disengaged, and wants a Situation; is a careful, steady driver, in double or single harness; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country; has a long and satisfactory discharge from his late master.—Please address "C. J.," 9, Dame-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Married Man, who can take charge of a garden, and is fully competent to drive in single or double harness; can be highly recommended by his last employer, and other gentlemen in town. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address, for one week, to "R. C.," Hampstead, Sandymount, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

TO LONDON.—Wanted, a respectable Person (with good references) going to London, to take charge of two young children, aged 3 and 4 years. A gratuity of £1 will be given.—Address "T. F. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the IRISH TIMES Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

MESSMAN WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment.—Applications to be addressed to the President Mess Committee, B Square, Curragh Camp.
Nov. 24th, 1860.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—WANTED, for a Provincial Town, a good JOURNEYMAN TAILOR; a good coatmaker preferred; if with sons to assist him, preferred.—Address "J. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES, designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.
LITTLE BOYS' CAPES, The most fashionable fabrics of the day, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, an immense variety to select from, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.
BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAJACKETS, in the newest and most durable materials for Home and School wear, 8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season, 20s, 25s, 30s, and 38s.
LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS, for School, Home, or Dress Wear, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS In Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths, 26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS, 25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s. Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.
TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS, in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.
B. HYAM, JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing kept ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLEN'S, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and FOREIGN OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4 D'OLIER-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.
We recommend

Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou	..	3s 0d per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou	..	3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou	..	3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou	..	4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong	..	4s 4d "

Twopence per lb allowed to cash purchasers of 5lbs parcels of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, 5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO., Direct Wine and Spirit Importers, 5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to cash purchasers of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO. Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. Jameson, and H. Roe and Sons.
Two Years Old .. 13s 4d
Three do do .. 14s 8d
Four do do .. 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to cash purchasers of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, &c.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order	4s 10d	2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do	4s 0d	2s 6d
Guinness' XX Porter	3s 10d	2s 0d

5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Near Carlisle Bridge.)

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on this Wednesday Evening, November 28, 1860, at Half past Seven o'clock.
Subject: "Purgatory."
President—Mr. Jas. Houston.
How can any priest know whether a soul has entered or left what is called purgatory?
If purgatory be true must not Rome's doctrine of the sacraments be false? For a dying Roman Catholic receives absolution to take away his mortal sin and the eucharist to take away his venial sin, and Extreme Unction to take away the remains of sin, and, probably, a plenary indulgence to take away the temporal punishment due to sin. What, then, is left for purgatory?
If masses be said only for money, how hard is the lot of the poor! Hear St. James—"Hearken, my dearest brethren; hath not God chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which God hath promised to them that love him?"—James ii. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can any Roman Catholic have peace in his soul if he believes in the doctrine of purgatory?
Did not our Lord say to the thief on the cross, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise?"—Luke xxiii. 43. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
And did not St. Paul say, in the prospect of death, that he had a desire to be dissolved and to be with Christ, a thing by far the better?"—Philippians i. 23, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If death led to purgatory, who would desire to be dissolved?
What necessity can there be for a purgatory if Christ exhausted the sins of many—i.e., emptied or drew them out "to the very bottom, by a plentiful and perfect redemption?"—Note in Dr. Cullen's Bible, Hebrews ix. 28.
Roman Catholic friends, the blood of Jesus Christ is the only expiation for sin, and the Holy Spirit the only One who can purify the soul. When God pardons the sinner, He pardons him fully. Hear the Roman Catholic Bible—"For all have sinned, and do need the glory of God. Being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Whom God hath proposed to be a propitiation, through faith in his blood, to the showing of His justice for the remission of former sins. Through the forbearance of God, for the showing of His justice in this time; that he Himself may be just, and the justifier of him who is of the faith of Jesus Christ.—Romans iii. 23-26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]
Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The slight symptoms of depression which were manifested in the London Stock market yesterday evening gave place to a more favourable feeling to-day. The opening quotations indicated a fractional recovery, which was subsequently improved on, Consols having fully regained the final rates of Saturday at the close of business, much steadiness being observable at the enhanced prices. Our local market was rather flat, and dealings were on a narrow scale, at about former quotations in the case of New 3 per Cents.; Consols, however, declined one-eighth. The Share market continues to be devoid of almost any feature of interest; very few instances of alteration in value are recorded to-day, but in almost each case in which a change occurred, the quotation indicated a slight improvement.

There was more activity in Banking Securities than recently, the only falling off being marked against Bank of Ireland Stock, which fell back one-half per cent., but left off steadily at the depreciation. Last rates were steadily maintained in National Bank Shares, and also in Royals. There was a buyer of Hibernians at an improvement of 15s per share, sellers holding out for a further advance of £2.

In Steam, a drooping tendency is still apparent in Atlantics, which, at a further fall of one-eighth, left off very heavily. A fractional decline is also marked in the New Shares of the City of Dublin Company, as might have been expected from our previous report. The Original Shares were offering for sale.

In Mining Securities the principal amount of animation and buoyancy prevailed. Connorrees were first dealt in at the higher rate of yesterday, and ultimately realised a slightly better price, at which, however, more could have been readily procured; buyers at the first quotation (51s 6d); the transactions being recorded for account only. Mining Company of Ireland opened at a decline of one-quarter, but finally recovered the preceding quotation, at which there still existed a strong demand for more; dealings for the advanced account were entered into at a further improvement of one-eighth, there being a very active inquiry for shares at the price. For Wicklow Coppers, yesterday's price (£74) was realised, the market being strongly upheld. Carysforts were offered for sale.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas were without change, and still inquired for. The upward movement recently noticeable in Grand Canal Stock was resumed to-day, a further improvement of one-half per cent. being established, there being still buyers at the enhanced price.

In the Original Railway Securities, but one instance of alteration is to be remarked, viz.:—in Great Southern Stock, which continued to display symptoms of increasing buoyancy; a further advance of one-eighth per cent. being steadily supported. Previous quotations ruled in the cases of Dublin and Droghedas (£75), and Waterford and Kilkenny Stock; the former appeared to be well sustained. Cork and Bandons were again required, but at a reduction of one-quarter. Last rates were ineffectually tendered for Dublin and Belfast Junctions and Midland Great Western Whole Shares. There were also buyers of Waterford and Limericks.

The sole quotation effected in Preference Securities occurred in Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. (A), which were a fraction lower. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were procurable at one-eighth higher. Waterford Limerick 6 per cents. were again on sale.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92¼	92⅛	—	92¼	—
Ditto for Account	92⅜	—	92⅜	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅛	91⅛ ¼	91¼	91¼ ⅛	91¼ ⅛	91⅛ ¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91⅜ ¼	—	91⅜	91¼ ⅜	—	—
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	—	91¼ ⅜

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91½ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 18th December	91¾ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244
National	62½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¼
City of Dublin	—
Ditto, Issue of 1860	6¾
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	51s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74
Mining Company of Ireland	14½ ⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
Grand Canal	36½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26
Waterford and Kilkenny	12
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Portadown, Dungannon, &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25
Cork and Bandon	—
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—November 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ¾
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ¾
Account	93¾
New Threes	91⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ¾
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ¾
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 94; Great Northern, 111¼; Great Western, 72⅝; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 115½ ⅝; London and North Western, 100½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅞; Midland Stock, 133¾ 4; South Eastern, 84¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 89⅜ 89; London and South Western, 94⅞ ⅞; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 111⅞; Grand Trunks, 23; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols steady at 93 ⅝ ¾. Shares opened firm, and inactive at about ⅛ per cent; all now a shade firmer again, but good in tone, Midland the firmest market. Easterns opened flat at 51 sellers on the result of the action against them; they are now rather buyers. Canadas and French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)
Monday Evening.

Consols opened with continued steadiness this morning, and soon showed a tendency to improvement, but late in the day this was suddenly checked by a telegram from America quoting a very adverse movement in the rate of exchange. The demand for discount at the Bank of England to-day was less than on any day for many weeks past. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. The 2,000,000 in silver from the Bank of France deliverable to the Bank of England under the late arrangements is now in course of transmission. £175,000 have already arrived.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)
Monday Evening.

The Funds opened this morning at Saturday's prices, but fell in the afternoon upon the news of the New York Exchange having fallen to 106½, and closed at a reduction of one-eighth to one-fourth, notwithstanding the intelligence of a fresh rise at Paris. The other markets were steady in the morning, and flat in the afternoon. The principal exception was in Midland Railway stock, which shows a fresh rise. American Railway securities have fallen considerably, but are in most instances much higher than at New York. Great ease continues to prevail in the Discount market, and the best bills, up to two months, are taken readily at 5 per cent. At the Bank the applications to-day were consequently very limited.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 234 4 dis.; Exchequer Bills, ——; Ambergate, 8⅛ ½; Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½ ex ¾; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 82½ 3½; Great Northern, 110½ 11; Great Northern A, do.; Great Western, 72⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10 5-16 11 1-16; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15 13-16 15-16; Great Southern, 112 14. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116¼; London and North Western, 100½ to ⅝; London and South Western, 93¾ 4½; Leeds Northern, 58⅞ 9½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾ 8½; Midland, 133¾ 4; North British, 62½ 3; South Easterns, 84 ⅝ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½. Consols closed steady at 93⅝, rather sellers. Shares have been steadily improved, and closed at the above quotations very firm. Great Western, Great Northern, and Eastern Counties exceptionally flat; Canadians steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Tuesday Evening.—The Funds to-day are little firmer, but the improvement does not exceed 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., business being very dull. In the Share markets there is also an absence of interesting features. British Railway Stocks in a few instances are slightly dearer, but Great Northern has given way.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Tuesday, 3-20 p.m.—Bourse has been slightly agitated, and funds declined. Rentes closed flat at 70.25, or 35 centimes lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)
Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The favourable change in the Money market caused by the recent arrangement between the Banks of England and France, has proved very beneficial, especially in removing the anxiety which had prevailed respecting a further advance in the discount rates. On the other hand, however, some embarrassment has been occasioned, both in financial and commercial circles, by the alterations in the French Cabinet; and the excitement in the United States created by the Presidential election, and the intelligence from China also, are not deemed satisfactory. The advices from the Continent, moreover, have given rise to the impression that new loans are not unlikely to be sought for, and this supposition has also, in some degree, assisted to diminish the effect of the unexpectedly favourable nature of the Bank of England return. The latter influences, however, were hardly felt in the Discount market, where, from improved confidence, the demand has been decreasing, and the rates in consequence receding, six months' bills having been negociated in London, at the close of the past week, a fraction below the Bank *minimum*, and short-dated paper, which was offering in a limited amount, only having been taken at terms not exceeding 5¼ per cent. Yesterday, the applications for accommodation further slackened, the demand at the Bank of England having been less than on any day for many weeks past; and, considering that the rates in the open market have become lower, and do not now exceed 5 per cent., and that in some cases paper has been negociated under that figure, an expectation has arisen that the Bank of England will, on Thursday next, lower the *minimum* by ½ if not by 1 per cent., unless difficulty should arise through the fall in the rate of exchange at New York. The inquiry for silver is restricted, and the quotation in London is 61⅝d.

Respecting the manufacturing markets, the demand for linens in the North of Ireland is still under that of last year, but some improvement has taken place in the home trade, and the foreign continues steady. In Manchester there was hardly any inquiry for yarns and goods at the close of the week, but, notwithstanding, prices were regarded as steadier, and prospects, it was considered, were improving. The telegram, to-day, represents a steady business going on in yarns at last week's rates, but that cloth is dull of sale, and manufacturers complaining of their position. There are some discouraging reports afloat regarding difficulties in the Greek trade, both in the latter city and in London, and irregularities are feared. At Bradford and Halifax there is a steady trade in seasonable fabrics, but the markets of Birmingham and Huddersfield are quiet, and at Leeds and Nottingham, also, there is not much activity, but the feeling is not unfavourable in those latter places. In the steel and iron houses of Sheffield there is a considerable business transacting, and the iron trade of Newcastle-on-Tyne is improving; at Wolverhampton there is also a better demand in the iron business for India, but the home market is dull.

Wool—The Colonial sales in London have progressed somewhat steadily, and have been well attended by buyers, but towards the close of last week there was less activity. Fine parcels realised the opening advance in the quotations, but Cape wools gave way ½d to 1d per lb. The annexed rates have been paid, viz:—

Sydney—Clean sheep, 1s 9½d to 2s 9d; scoured, 1s 10d to 2s 5d; handwashed, 1s 8½d to 1s 10d; lambs, 2s 0½d; skins, 1s 11d to 2s 1d.

Cape—Clean sheep, 1s 5d to 1s 10½d; scoured, 1s 3½d to 1s 9½d; handwashed, 1s 3½d to 1s 5d; lambs, 1s 6d to 1s 11d; locks, 1s 4½d to 1s 7d.

Van Diemen's Land—Clean sheep, 1s 8d to 2s 0½d; lambs, 1s 9d to 1s 11d.

Port Phillip—Clean sheep, 1s 6½d to 2s 4½d; superfine, 2s 10½d to 3s 0½d; scoured, 2s 1d to 3s; grease, 11d to 1s 3d.

New Zealand—Clean sheep, 1s 3½d to 1s 11d; lamb, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; locks, 1s to 1s 3½d; grease, 9½d to 1s 4d.

Adelaide—Clean sheep, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; scoured, 2s 4½d; grease, 9½d to 1s 3d.

Cape—Clean sheep, 1s 2d to 2s; handwashed, 1s 3½d to 1s 6d; grease, 10½d.

Swan River—Clean sheep, 1s 9d to 2s; lamb, 2s; other kinds, 10½d to 1s 3d per lb.

The demand by private contract is very inactive. Last week's imports were—1,206 bales from Sydney, 334 from Port Phillip, 21 from Mossel Bay, 1,581 from Algoa Bay.

Cotton—The limited demand which prevailed in Liverpool in the early part of last week, continued until Thursday, when spinners bought more freely, and, although prices were no higher, they closed with more tone. The decline in rates was from ⅛d to ¼d per lb. The market to-day was very firm.

Flax—The sales at the markets in the North of Ireland during the past week have been on a large scale, and rates have been fully maintained. Prices—Handscutched, 7s 3d to 9s, and milled, 7s 9d to 13s per stone.

Hemp—No change in London last week, but only small sales were practicable at current rates. In Liverpool there were no sales of Manilla to report; 2,000 bales offered by auction were all withdrawn in the absence of any disposition to operate, and the market closed very dull; Bombay was scarce and wanted; a few bales of Sunn sold at £24 2s 6d per ton.

Jute.—No alteration in London; 2,000 bales were offered in Liverpool, and sold with fair spirit at £15 10s to £[illegible]0s per ton.

Leather and Hides.—East India hides declined ½d per lb last week in London. The supplies of raw hides at Leadenhall Market, on Friday last, were fully up to an average, but the demand was very dull.

Metals.—Business in London has been dull, and in Glasgow the iron market has been inanimate. The quotations in the former market on yesterday were, Scotch pig iron, 52s 3d to 52s 6d, and 100 tons of spelter were sold at £20 10s, spring shipment.

Produce.—Trade in Dublin during the past week continued inactive; the state of the London, Liverpool, and other markets producing a depressing effect. There was no animation in the demand for either sugar or tea, and the inquiry for coffee was likewise limited. On reviewing the reports of the London and Liverpool markets for the same period, it will be observed that the feeling of uncertainty in reference to the Money market increased the disinclination to purchase which usually prevails at this advanced period of the year. In London, prices in several instances manifested a drooping tendency, but any appreciable decline was prevented by the small supplies on offer. Transactions in sugar were of merely retail extent. A sale of Penang went at 6d to 9d under late rates, but no general decline can be quoted. The Netherlands Trading Company's sales in Holland went at an advance of 1 guilder upon the valuations. Plantation Ceylon coffee realised slightly higher terms, but other descriptions met a slow sale at barely late rates. The accounts from Brazil exercised little or no effect. The tea market remained dull throughout, and was unaffected by the China news. The demand for rice disappeared, but sales were not pressed, and quotations remained as they were. Slightly easier terms were accepted for pepper and pimento, beyond which no change took place in spices. Dried fruit sold well, although the demand was less active than in the previous week. The common qualities of saltpetre were again lower, and but little was passing in any description. Seed oils were in limited demand, and rape was cheaper, owing to increased arrivals. Tallow declined slightly.

In Liverpool, business in sugar was limited to a few parcels at prices which showed no material alteration, but to have effected sales of any moment, some concessions would have had to be submitted to. 100 hogsheads of Barbadoes realised 39s 6d to 44s, and 1,000 bags of Siam were taken for export at 43s to 44s 6d. In teas, there was hardly anything doing; in the new season's Congous from Canton, however, a little business was done. As to coffee a quantity of plantation Ceylon sold with good competition on this day week. For cocoa there was more inquiry, but the quantity on offer was very small. In rice, the transactions were limited, the speculative feeling having subsided. In spices there is nothing to notice. Respecting oils, palm was rather easier, and in olive a good business was done, with prices tending rather upwards. Seed oils continued without change; linseed realised 30s 3d to 30s 6d, in export casks, and rape was steady at the quotations without much passing. For tallow, there were fewer inquiries, and the tone of the market was scarcely so strong as the previous week.

On yesterday hardly any change occurred in the London market, the supplies on offer were light, and prices remained tolerably steady. To-day sugar and coffee were steady, and holders of tea were somewhat firmer from the China news, but this was its only effect on the market. The shipments were estimated to be about 2,000,000lbs less than last year. Rice continued quiet, and there was little inquiry for saltpetre. The following is the report of the London market on yesterday:—

Sugar—A floating cargo of No. 11 to 11½ Havana sold to a near port at 29s.
Coffee—A cargo of good firsts Rio changed hands at 56s for a near port.
Rice—On the spot scarcely anything doing, but a floating cargo of Necranzie sold at 12s for the Continent.
Tea—Very dull, and market not affected by the Chinese telegrams.
Linseed Oil—quoted 29s 6d to 29s 9d.
Tallow—Market quiet, 60s 6d paid on the spot, 60s 6d demanded for December, and 61s for January to March, 59s April to June, 58s last three months. Odessa beef sells at 59s 6d on the spot; sheep, 61s; South American, 59s; town tallow, 59s 3d nett cash.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	15,931	38,582	25,107	50,417	69,609
Price of Y.C.	59s 0d	50s 3d	50s 3d	58s 0d	60s 6d
Delivery last week	2,063	2,909	2,215	2,388	1,271
Do. from 1st June	66,910	54,919	55,406	40,045	48,407
Arrived last week	2,639	2,869	4,054	3,191	3,325
Do. from 1st June	65,861	80,389	58,94[illegible]	78,382	90,922
Price of Town	60s 3d	51s 3d	54s 3d	62s 6d	61s 9d

Provisions—Trade in London was very dull last week, and foreign butters declined 4s per cwt.

Cattle—In the London market, on yesterday, prime beasts, sheep, and calves sold readily, at very full prices, the supply of fat stock being moderate. With the exception, however, of the demand for prime meat, the trade was sluggish, but previous prices were maintained. There was a fair inquiry for pigs, which were in good supply, at previous quotations. The number of cattle at Liverpool on same day was very large; of sheep about the same. For prime stock the demand was good, at full prices, but middling were difficult to sell.

Grain—The number of grain-laden vessels which arrived at the Ports of call during the week ended on Friday last was considerable. More than half of them contained wheat, a fourth part Indian corn, and the remainder barley, &c. These arrivals, coupled with the late advance in the rate of discount, exercised a depressing effect on trade, and buyers restricted their purchases to the supply of immediate wants. Under these circumstances, importers were compelled to make material concessions to effect sales, and prices declined; the improvement in the money market, however, had its natural effect, and towards the close of the week prices of floating cargoes were improving. The supply of home grain brought to market in England has been much below the ordinary rate, the sales of British wheat, for instance, for the week ended the 17th instant, having been 80,518 quarters only, according to the *Gazette* return, while in the corresponding period of last year, the quantity sold amounted to 127,165 quarters, or beyond a third more. This, no doubt, is, in some measure, ascribable to the damp state of the new corn, a large portion of which is not at present fit for use, nor is it likely to be much improved by the present unfavourable weather, the supplies at market at Mark-lane, on yesterday being reported to have been in wretched condition, and the demand for English wheat was heavy in the extreme. Selected samples sold at 2s beneath the currencies realised on the previous Monday, and other kinds were much lower. The inquiry for foreign wheat was also dull, and that article was to be had for 1s to 2s less money, the supply being very large, and numerous floating cargoes being on offer, the trade in which was heavy at drooping currencies. Barley, both English and foreign, was also 1s per quarter lower. Oats moved off slower at a decline of from 6d to 1s; and flour gave way from 1s to 2s per 280lbs. These depressed accounts, with those previously received, kept business in Dublin very dull, and at our Corn Exchange to-day, very little was passing, and wheat was hardly saleable except at a reduction of, say, 6d per barrel; and the same may be said of most other articles, which were also on the decline. For Indian corn there was more inquiry at 38s to 39s for yellow, and 45s to 45s 6d for white.

In Liverpool, to-day, fine qualities of wheat were held for former rates, but inferior parcels declined; oatmeal was rather easier, and Indian corn was 6d per quarter lower. At Newcastle and Hull trade seems to have been slow.

Regarding seeds—The demand for linseed has been very active, and a further rise of 1s was established last week in London, but for rapeseed the inquiry has fallen off, without, however, any change in prices having occurred. As to cakes, in stocks of American linseed and cotton seed in first hands, having become quite exhausted, extreme rates are demanded in Liverpool, per arrival.

The following are the floating cargoes which arrived at ports of call from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both days included, viz.:—33 of wheat; 17 of Indian corn; 4 of barley; 1 of beans; 1 of rye; 1 of linseed; and 4 of rapeseed.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a small supply of all descriptions of grain at market to-day, and samples being generally out of condition in consequence of the very wet weather, and buyers only looked to satisfy immediate wants. We do not alter our quotations of Friday last, but a number of samples of everything remained unsold.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s.
White wheat	29 6 to 31 6	Oatmeal	15 0 to 17s
Red do.	25 0 to 30 0	Rapeseed	30 0 to 33s
Oats	12 0 to 15 0	Bakers' flour	19 6 to 23s
Bere	14 0 to 16 0	Indian corn	37 0 to 39s
Barley	16 0 to 20 6	per 480lbs	

Wool Sales.—Compared with yesterday, no further change can be noticed as to the position of these sales; for Australian wool the biddings continue active, but Cape parcels move off with much heaviness; the attendance of buyers has been tolerably extensive.

Liverpool Corn Market, November 27.—Moderate attendance. Fair consumptive inquiry for wheat. Fine qualities held for former rates. Inferior parcels sold at irregular prices; in some instances 2d per cental decline. Flour in moderate demand. Sacks unchanged in value. Barrels neglected and lower. Oats steady. Oatmeal rather easier. Indian corn in good demand at a decline of about 6d per qr.—Norton Brothers, & Muddock's report.

Newcastle Corn Market, Nov. 27.—Farmer's wheat brings rather more money than on Saturday, but in secondary and foreign, absolutely nothing doing, and prices nominally higher than on Saturday. Flour—slow sale, and prices same as on Saturday. Malting barley—slow sale, but held for full prices. Oats—little doing. Beans and peas—fully as dear.

Leeds Corn Market, Nov. 27.—Wheat dull, and little doing; best 1s; other sorts 2s lower. Barley rather cheaper.

Manchester Trade Report.—Steady business going on in yarns at last week's rates, but cloth is dull of sale, and manufacturers begin to complain of their position.

Liverpool Produce Market, Nov. 27.—Sugar market inanimate. 200 bags Bengal sold at 39s; 200 bags Siam at 41s 6d; and 100 bags Ceara, at 26s ex quay. Rice—Rather more disposition to buy, but few sellers at reduced rates. Linseed fully as high. Rapeseed rather easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 27.—Cotton market firm. Sales to-day, about 8,000 to 10,000 bales. Imports, 3,400; previous day, 1,839.

Glasgow Iron Market.—No 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s to 52s 3d; No 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet. Shipped this week 11,851 tons; corresponding week last year [illegible] tons.

Cork Corn Market, Nov. 27.—White wheat, 27s 9d to 34s 0d; seed do. 35s; red wheat, 22s to 30s 0d; barley 15s 0d to 21s; oats 12s 4d to 15s 2d.

Cork Butter Market, Nov. 27.—First, 116s; seconds, 111s; thirds [illegible]; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 1,300 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The rain of the past week has been a great drawback to field-work, notwithstanding the fine days that have followed. The heavy lands are generally backward, and the seed time, as yet, has been only partly propitious. However, it being still mild, a good deal may yet be done before Christmas, should fine weather again take up. English wheat has come more plentifully to market, in a somewhat improved condition: but the liberal arrivals of foreign, of drier and better quality, have made millers generally very reluctant to purchase freely. As a consequence great dulness has everywhere prevailed, with lower prices, say about 2s. per qr. The monetary pressure also, though not so tight, induces so much caution that we cannot, for a time, look for lively markets; but the absolute necessity of an unusually large import throughout the season being more apparent as the deficiency of the last crop appears, we can only view any depression as temporary and evanescent. As speculation this season has given place to an extraordinary consumption, so no stores will be provided should importation be checked, and our wants eventually be only the more severely felt. It must not be forgotten, in the general estimate, that rye, the staple of the Continent, is deficient and dear. Should the next spring be as unpropitious as the last, the lower qualities of wheat must be used in place of rye, and still more curtail the resources of this country, especially as all the maize that can be got will be wanted to make good the failure of the potatoes. Very little change has occurred in foreign advices. France, Belgium, and Holland have been steady; the Baltic generally rather easier; and Southern Europe pretty firm. The Principalities have been trending downward in wheat prices, the produce not being acceptable; but at Odessa the market has been lively, and rather dearer for maize. An active trade has been also going on at New York, only checked by the extravagant rates of freight. The arrivals off the coast since 14th instant, were 56 cargoes of grain, of which 31 cargoes were wheat, 17 maize, and 8 miscellaneous. The business reported was as follows:—About 17 cargoes wheat—viz., Marianopoli 56s 3d, and 37s 6d, Odessa Ghirka at 55s and 56s 6d, two at 52s and 54s; hard taganrog at 52s to 53s 6d; new mantua at 58s 3d; polish odessa at 53s and 58s 3d; six cargoes of maize at 36s to 38s, and one of Barbary barley at 30s per 480 lbs.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Monday Afternoon, Nov. 26.—Last week's supplies were abundant in all grain, chiefly so in foreign wheat and flour. The exports were 8 qrs oats only. Of native wheat there were 5,359 qrs of foreign 65,456 qrs, more than half from Russia.

There was a fair supply this morning from the near counties, which, added to last week's arrival still unsold, made a large show of home produce; the condition, as of late, being mostly inferior. This double supply, on the heavy arrival of foreign, produced quite a suspension of business in English sorts, which were offered on terms considerably lower, say 5s to 6s per qr without attracting millers. Fine old foreign samples were dull and rather lower; new fully 2s to 3s per qr with very little doing.

Of country flour there arrived 16,180 sacks, of foreign 9,531 sacks 21,169 barrels. Norfolks were down fully 1s per sack, and all descriptions of foreign were equally reduced, the business being limited to fine qualities.

The supply of British barley was 8,880 qrs, of foreign 17,544 qrs. Malting sorts were 1s per qr lower than for distillation, and grinding, more especially soft new English, were 1s to 2s cheaper.

The wheat trade was slow, and prices scarcely maintained.

The supply of oats was 37,981 qrs—viz, 5,364 qrs English, 312 qrs Scotch, 5,910 qrs Irish, and 26,395 qrs foreign. The best old corn was very little altered in value, but very dull; new, again, was 6d to 1s per qr lower, with but a slow sale. Of English beans there were 617 qrs, of foreign 5,132 qrs. New undried English were offering at irregular prices; those that were kiln-dried sold better, at about 2s per qr less money. In old sorts and foreign there was but 1s per qr reduction.

Of native peas the supply was 735 qrs; of foreign 2,732 qrs, mostly white, from Montreal. Soft new samples, both of white boilers and hog-feed, were 1s to 2s per qr lower, but fine dry and old boilers were unaltered.

The linseed supply was 11,749 qrs, with nothing exported. The trade remained firm for crushing seed and cake, both English and foreign.

In the seed market little was passing. Cloverseed, both red and white, held at former quotations. Canary dull, as well as all other seeds, at former rates.

Current Prices of British Grain and Flour in Mark-lane.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 48s to 60s per qr.; fine, 62s to 68s; red, 43s to 58s, fine, 63s to 67s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 47s to 58s; fine 62s to 67s. Barley, malting, 35s to 42s per qr., chevalier new, 35s to 46s, do.; grinding, 30s to 34s do.; distilling, 34s to 38s do. Malt, Essex Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 78s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 55s to 63s do.; fine, 66s to 78s do.; brown, 55s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 34s to 40s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 27s per qr.; potato, 28s to 33s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 29s to 33s do.; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 26s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do.; ditto black, 21s to 26s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 42s to 47s per qr.; ticks, 42s to 48s do.; harrow, 45s to 50s do.; pigeon, 50s to 56s do. Peas, white, boilers, 42s to 50s per qr.; maple, 45s to 48s do.; grey, 39s to 44s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 50s to 57s per qr.; country, 41s to 42s do.; households, 42s to 49s do.; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 40s to 41s do.

Foreign Grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed 64s to — per qr; high do—to 69s do; extra, — to 72s do; Konigsberg, 54s to 63s do; — to — do; extra, — to 70s do; Rostock, 64s to — do; fine, 69s to — do; extra, — to 70s; American, red, 60s to 65s do; white, 60 to 66s, Pomera., Meckbg., Uckermrk, red, 60s to 65s do; Silesian, red, 60s to 65s do; white, 64s to 68s do; Danish and Holstein 60s to 63s do; Russian, hard, 58s to 63s do; French, 58s to 65s do; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 63s do; Rhine and Belgium, 62s to 68s do. Barley, grinding, 29s to 33s per qr; distilling, 34s to 37s do. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 23s to 29s do; Stralsund, 23s to 28s do. Danish and Swedish, feed, 23s to 29s do. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s to 48s do; Egyptian, 37s to 39s do. Peas, per qr; Konigsberg, 39s to 47s do; fine boilers, 41s to 48s do. Indian corn, 44s to 47s per qr; yellow, 38s to 41s do. Flour, per sack, white, 37s to 40s per qr; French, 40s to 47s do; Spanish, per sack, 47s to 49s, do; American per barrel, sour, 25s to 28s do; sweet, 29s to 31s do.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

London Cattle Market, Monday, Nov. 26.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,330 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 6,210; in 1858, 6,765; in 1857, 3,678; in 1856, 4,368; in 1855, 5,032; and in 1854, 5,140 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1643	6274	101	371	142
1859	1043	4270	—	354	26
1858	930	5925	—	410	26
1857	999	2261	—	282	58
1856	861	3116	—	329	12
1855	1164	3521	—	300	1
1854	1325	3513	—	—	—

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market for the time of year. The demand generally was steady.

The arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, and in somewhat improved condition. The best Scots, &c., were in steady request at quite last Monday's currency; but all breeds moved off slowly at late rates. A few prime Scots and crosses realised 5s per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 10d. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,360 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 850 various kinds; from Scotland, 30 Scots; and from Ireland, 560 oxen, &c.

We were fairly supplied with most kinds of sheep; on the whole, the mutton trade may be considered steady at last week's quotations. The best old downs were worth 5s 4d per 8lbs.

The show of calves was limited, and the veal trade ruled firm at extreme rates.

There was a moderate demand for pigs at previous quotations. The supply was good.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

London, Monday, Nov. 26.—Notwithstanding the high range in the value of money in the discount market, and that the public sales of Colonial wool are now in progress, there is a better feeling in the demand for all kinds of English wool, both for home use and export to the Continent, at very full prices. The supply on offer here is still very moderate, and holders are looking forward to higher rates.

Bradford Wool Market—(Thursday last).—The severe check put upon business by the sudden rise in discounts last week, though it has not entirely disappeared, is very much modified to-day. There is a more cheerful feeling, and what buyers there are find prices exceedingly firm. Though no one expects wools to be lower, there is still an entire absence of speculation. Spinners and manufacturers keep their stocks very low, and buy only for present requirements. At the Colonial sales in London, higher prices are obtained than were got at the close of last sales; but this does not affect that branch of the market here, excepting so far as it imparts greater confidence. In noils and shorts the demand continues steady, and prices are without alteration.

Leeds (English and Foreign) Wool Markets—(Friday last).—There is an absence of anything like activity in demand for English wool, yet prices remain steady. If sales were forced, doubtless lower prices would have to be taken; but there is no disposition to do this, as stocks could not be replaced. Colonial wool is in moderate demand, and prices are stationary; and this also applies to low wools.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.

London, Monday, Nov. 26.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,431 firkins butter and 2,176 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 17,513 casks butter and 502 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market during the past week the business transacted was to a moderate extent, and at full rates, holders being very firm in consequence of the reduced supplies to the Irish markets. Best Dutch declined 2s to 4s per cwt., the quality not being fine. The bacon market continued in the same dull state; a further decline of 1s to 2s per cwt was submitted to, without causing any improvement in the demand. Very little was done in Irish butter, but there was no pressure to sell, and therefore prices were tolerably well supported. For Carlow and Clonmel 112s to 116s, Limerick 106s, 3rd Cork 102s to 103s, Kilrush, Ennis, and Tralee 98s to 102s per cwt. landed; foreign was in limited demand; Dutch at 112s to 114s, Kiel and Holstein 112s to 120s, and other kinds, according to quality, from about 80s to 100s per cwt; bacon was depressed, and sparingly dealt in, at a further decline in prices—to 62s to 65s for Irish, and 58s to 60s for Hambro'; hams sold slowly, at from 76s to 80s; lard was in fair demand for Irish bladdered at 80s to 84s; kegs 70s to 74s, and American refined 63s to 67s.

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 13.—Tea—The amount of business in this staple had been extremely small, and that little had been in teas received from Ningpo. A few chops of Ninchow tea had been brought to market, and 1,500 chests had been shipped, but on teamen's account 800 chests had been settled at 18 to 23 taels; 500 chests common congou at 15 taels, and a small parcel of Oolong.

Green Tea—About 7,500 packages had been settled, and of Japan about 2,000 packages. The quality of the Chinese tea was in such a state as to forbid classification, and consequently quotations are nominal.

Silk—Considerable business has been done in silk. True Tsatlees were firm in price, but inferior and Tayssams were a shade lower. The insurgents do not appear to interfere with the transit of this article, which in all probability is allowed to pass on payment of a duty. A large supply of silk may be expected from Japan.

Freights remain without alteration.

Exchange—Closing rates for exchange were as follows:—Bank bills, 6 months sight, 6s 5½d; credits, 6s 5½d; documentary paper, 6s 6½d. On India, 312 rs. Rates were rather easy, and in favour of sellers.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Tea—Black—We continue to have a small trade in this staple in the absence of direct supplies, which are diverted to Ningpo, through the rebel occupation of the usual route to this market. A few chops of contract have arrived, and also a few chops of Ninchow have been placed on the market from the above port, but the opening rate has not yet been established. Settlements for the month are—1,798 chests Hoochow, at 18 taels to 23 taels; of new Ningchow 1,520 chests, shipped on teamen's account. Common congou, 531 chests, at 15 taels; of Oolong 150 chests, in all 3,999 chests, to which must be added 4,683 chests of contracts, making a total for the month of 8,682 chests, against 63,855 chests, and for the season to date 17,847 chests, against 123,931 chests last year, and leaving a stock of 7,400 packages against 49,700. During this inactivity we can give only nominal quotations. Congou—Oopack, none; new Ninchow, 22 taels to 28 taels; old Ningchow, 25 taels to 26 taels; Hohow kinds none; Hoochow teas, 21 taels to 26 taels; old common congou, 13 taels to 16 taels. Green—Settlements have again been chiefly confined to the Ping Suey class, of which the stock was exhausted at the early part of the month, but recently we have received further supplies. Settlements for the month are 7,413 packages, and for the season, 25,425 packages, against 129,366 packages, and leaving in stock 4,700 packages against 111,000 last season. Of Japan tea the settlements for the month are 1,964 packages, making for the season 5,161, and leaving a stock of 7,500 packages. We cannot give any quotations. The total export to Great Britain to date is 2,104,715 lbs. against 8,407,514 lbs. last season.

Silk.—In this article there has been considerable activity during the fortnight, resulting in the settlement of fully 6,000 bales. The arrivals from the country have been considerable, and it does not appear that the transit is at present interfered with by the rebels. From Ningpo and Japan the arrivals are also large, but it is expected that from the first-named port supplies will hereafter be more moderate. From Japan we hear that this season's export is likely to be a very considerable one. The total settlements to date are estimated at 32,000 bales, leaving a stock of 6,000 to 7,000 bales. The total export for season 1860-61, amounts to 26,117, against 18,961 bales last year.

Exchange and Bullion—In spite of the reported heavy settlements of silk for the last fortnight, bills have been by no means plentiful, and rates have ruled more in favour of sellers than for the previous mail. The tone of the market to-day is somewhat firmer. Closing quotations as follows:—On London: Bank rate, 6 months' sight, 6s 5½d; on credits, 6s 6½d; bills with documents, 6s 6½d per tael. On Bombay: Bank bills accepted and 10 days' sight, Rs 312 per 100 taels. On Hong Kong: Bank bills, 3 days' sight, 2½ per cent. discount.

Freights—To London, £3 to £3 10s for teas; £5 to £6 for silk. To New York, tea, 12 dols; silk, 20 dols.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
Constantinople .. 8 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D] .. 7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople .. 8 a m Nov 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.
English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—Wednesday, Nov. 28.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c. This evening—
Theatre Royal—Every evening at 7½ o'clock. "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Bath Road."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "Love's Disguises," Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "Brother Sandy M'Donald."
Concert Room, Rotundo.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock.
The Martyr—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
Zoological Gardens .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY; BY POST TWO PENCE.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

EVERY SMOKER KNOWS!!
THAT KEEVIL'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES are unrivalled. A first-class Meerschaum Pipe, in Case, warranted, sent safe and free by post, on receipt of a post-office order for Ten Shillings and Sixpence.
* The money at once returned if the pipe is not approved of before smoking, at
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GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
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32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browns and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either the advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our own magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties per the Editors or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

MRS. SIDFORD, 7, NASSAU-STREET, PARIS MILLINERY AND COURT DRESS ROOMS.
Mrs. SIDFORD respectfully announces her having received a Case of Paris Straw Bonnets; also, Newest Patterns in Parisian Cloaks and Mantles, Richest Brocaded Silks, Foreign Shawls, Drugget Dresses, &c., &c., and solicits inspection of same.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some Cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The full intelligence brought by the Chinese Mail is exceedingly interesting. The Chinese prove themselves to be thorough adepts in treachery. On the movement of the Allies from Tien-tsin, they offered no resistance, on the contrary, they formed a market readily; and supplied the troops with fresh provisions, fruit, and vegetables. The troops marched at the rate of eight miles a day, with occasional halts. We have not received the map just issued at Gotha, and consequently can only follow the track of the army by the names given by the various correspondents. The troops moved from Tien-tsin on the morning of the 8th of September; on the 10th they reached a considerable town, called Yang-tsun. On the 13th they arrived at another large town, called Ho-si-wu, the inhabitants of which cheerfully supplied provisions. Here the troops remained until the 17th, collecting detachments, and bringing up ammunition from Tien-tsin. The next station was Tung-chau, the nearest town, of any extent, to the capital. Mr. Parkes, Lord Elgin's Secretary, and Colonel Walker usually rode some distance in advance, to hold a parley with the people. The terms usually agreed on were, that the towns should be spared if the people would supply provisions, and conduct themselves peaceably. While holding the usual parley at Tung-chau, Mr. Parkes perceived a vast force of Chinese drawn up on both sides of the road, by which the troops must pass. Turning aside to inquire the reason of this, he perceived a French soldier assailed by a number of Chinese. In an instant all was commotion. The Chinese and Tartars closed round Mr. Parkes and his escort. The dragoons and some of the officers managed to cut their way through, and escaped, under a heavy fire from the Tartars. Then the allied armies advanced, and found Sin-ko-lin-sin attended by ten Mantchorian Princes, each accompanied by 5,000 men, drawn up in a semi-circle in front—exactly as we read of the troops of Jugurtha, or of the Parthians. We have no details of the first engagement; but the Tartars fled "with some loss." The defeat, however, does not seem to have disheartened them. After a rest of two days and a march of one, the Allies again found the Tartars drawn up in a semi-circle as before. The position of the Chinese was admirably chosen. Under every tope of trees in their rear they had their camps and batteries of artillery. They stood the fire of the Armstrong guns and the Minnie rifles bravely, but at last gave way with precipitation. The resources which the Chinese possess may be estimated from the fact that they left behind them 100 pieces of artillery, mostly 9-pounder guns of brass, beautifully finished. The Allies, in addition to the "loot" of two towns, had the plunder of a succession of camps. The Commissariat obtained vast stores of forage and abundant supplies. Next day the Allies marched to within five miles of Pekin on the route of the Canal and its embankments. Here they were met by an envoy, said to be the Emperor's brother, sent to sue for peace. It is known that Lord Elgin refused to treat until Mr. Parkes and his companions were restored. From all sources it is ascertained that the prisoners were most kindly treated. The threat to sack Pekin if a hair of the prisoners' heads was touched taught the Chinese to respect their captives. It was announced by a vessel which reached Shanghai, just as the mail was leaving the harbour, that the Emperor had fled to Mantchouria, ceding all authority to Sin-ko-lin-sin, who now is supposed to aim at obtaining the empire for himself.

Within five miles of Pekin! The Allies will be well acquainted with that mysterious city. It cannot be that, having advanced so close to its gates, they will not enter and give the treacherous and conceited Chinese a visible proof of the power of the West. Now, at least, every item of the former treaty must be effectually and fully carried out, and for years to come the mouths of the Yang-tse, and some ten or twelve of the seaports of China, must be held as security against a repetition of treachery. The British army is reported to be in excellent health and abundantly supplied. Their march lay through groves of peach and apricot trees, or rows of vines. Their camps were pitched amongst fields of millet, extending as far as the eye could reach, and the French and English forces act with perfect harmony.

A rumour prevailed yesterday in Paris, that the King of Naples had, at last, fled from Gaeta. Many circumstances pointed out that his departure was near. He had sent his most reliable troops to Rome with all their artillery. The Queen Dowager and the young Princes followed. The report of the illness of the King may have been spread merely to conceal his flight for a while. It is not improbable that the rumour is true.

But, will the King of Naples be allowed to remain at Rome? That a Prince expelled by his people should possess a large army and supplies, on the very borders of the country from which he was expelled, and under the protection of the French flag, which has no right now to float there, is a thing unparalleled. However warmly the Pope would receive Francis II., it is hardly credible that Louis Napoleon would permit the King of Naples, under French colours, to organise a force, and watch for opportunities against Victor Emmanuel, his ally. If the young King has fled to Rome, it must be only as a preparatory step to a final departure from Italy.

Even in Homer's time an idea was prevalent that men had degenerated. The moderns assert that it is not the men who have grown worse, but the times. The indolent labourer, the feeble septuagenerian, the belle who once had many beaux but no lovers, all turn their recollections wistfully back upon the past, and cannot understand the never-tiring energy and incessant work of the everyday world now. Thousands, unfitted for any times, exclaim against the progress of the present day, simply because they have remained stationary when all was moving. Others, dissatisfied with the present, remember only the advantages of the past, its disadvantages have been overcome and are forgotten; and not a few exclaim loudly against the present, while in reality they are but reviving the complaints of a departed generation against *their* time so desirable to their successors.

If you ask a Claddagh fisherman his opinion, he will tell you that the old times were glorious times. No trawler dare come within sight of Galway headlands. The fish were in vast abundance, and always to be taken. He will relate with pride how three or four hundred vessels used to assemble in Galway Bay, not one of which dare stir to cast a "spillar," or venture to lift an anchor until "the Admiral" thought proper to give the signal. A fair breeze might be wooing the sails, the herring-hogs might plunge unwieldily into the shoal, the gulls might swoop upon the track of myriad fish, and families might be hungry at home, but not a man dare stir. These were the good old times. The Claddagh fishermen never think of the vast advantage they have received by the railways, or of the facility with which a cargo of fish may be disposed of. They do not now manure their fields with mackerel or herrings, because they have no market. Yet still they complain and long for the old times. The fish have departed from the coast, the trawlers destroy the spawn, and the "Claremen's" lines are now and then cut in two by the iron plough, which, deep in the sea, turns up soles, turbots, and plaice, for the Dublin and London markets.

At a Fishery Commission held a few days since in Galway, the spokesman of the Claddagh fishermen asserted that the "best year for herrings was the "year of the potato failure," though three or four good years had occurred since, but that now the fish was all departed, "owing to the trawlers." Yet, on turning over the pages of "Dutton's Galway," printed in 1824, we find identically the same complaints, and the same causes alleged. Then, as now, the fish had all departed "owing to the trawlers," and then the Claddagh fishermen required a ten-gun brig to keep them in order. They boldly attacked a fleet of trawlers then, and did not, as now, attempt to burn a solitary vessel by placing a live turf among her sails.

The spokesman of the Claddagh asserted he saw the spawn taken up in the trawls, eyes and all; yet he could not tell the difference between the spawn of herring, mackerel, or black pollock. It is ridiculous to imagine that all the fish in the Atlantic is spawned in Galway Bay. The fishermen are well protected. They enjoy privileges which no other coast-fishery has obtained. By a bye-law of the Fishery Commissioners, not only is trawling prohibited within a line drawn from Barna pier to Gleninagh Castle, but it is also enacted that when shoals of herrings shall have set in in the bay, and while boats are engaged in drifting for mackerel or herrings, or when boats shall commence fishing for herrings or mackerel, "that trawl boats shall keep "at a distance of three miles from them." Such a rule as this ought to satisfy even the Claddagh fishermen.

The total number of boats employed in the Galway fishery in 1860 was 964; of which 650 are in the second class—*i.e.*, are comparatively small boats. There are 4,140 men and 340 boys who draw their living from the deep. The fishery there has flourished within the last ten years. If "the take" is less now, it may be because the nets are not sunk deep enough for the herrings, nor are the lines cast where they should be. Seven or eight leagues from Galway there is a bank, supposed to reach across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, absolutely swarming with fish; but the boats of the Claddagh men are not stout enough or large enough to brave the seas or winds so far from shore. The Claddagh men would act more wisely if they endeavoured to procure a better class of boats, or if they pursued the seen fish more regularly than they do. It is because we are anxious for the progress of the west that we condemn an agitation, the end of which would be to banish the trawlers altogether from the bay, and give to the "corrachs" a monopoly of the fishery.

The *Times* on the new French Constitution:—

Governments like that of the French Emperor deal largely in the unexpected. No one would have anticipated that in this hour of quietude and established fame the Ruler of France would think it necessary to propose a change in the Constitution of his country; and yet such is the case. Changes in the Ministry accompany changes in the Constitution. Count Walewski becomes Minister of State in place of M. Fould, resigned. This in itself would be a matter of little moment to Frenchmen and of none at all to us. Whether the President of the Congress of Paris or his financial colleague fill a certain office can have but little effect on the course of events in France; and, though England has no reason to be attached to a politician who professes to despise Parliamentary institutions, yet we can see his return to power with perfect equanimity. More important are the decrees which so much extend the influence of the Legislative Assemblies in the French Empire. The Emperor—so says the Imperial decree—is desirous to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of the Government, and a direct proof of his confidence. Accordingly, the Senate and the Legislative Body are annually to vote an address in reply to the Imperial speech at the opening of the session. The address is to be discussed in the presence of Government Commissioners, who will give the Chambers the necessary explanations on the home and foreign policy of the Empire. Changes are introduced in the method of discussing bills or projects of law; and the debates of the Senate and Legislative Body, reported by the secretaries, under the authority of the President of either Chamber, are to be sent every evening to all the journals. The debates of each sitting are to be accurately published in the official journal of the following day. Ministers without office are to defend the projects of law before the Chambers in concert with the members of the Council of State.

It would ill become us to keep silence on the promulgation of so important a decree. We may state, however, at once our conviction that Napoleon has no intention of conferring upon his shadow of a Parliament and his shadow of a Representation those privileges which belong to the free assemblies of this country. The constitution of the French Empire is such that a parallel can hardly be drawn between its and our neighbours. The bodies which are now promised an increase of freedom across the Channel are widely different from our own. The French Senate consists of celebrities, and is as powerless and as devoted to authority as an assembly must be in which the number of independent and non-official personages does not preponderate. The Legislative Body is only an inferior Senate, filled with local celebrities, recommended by their devotion to the Imperial cause, and accordingly supported by all the power of the Prefect and his subordinates. But these loyal and compliant politicians, as subservient to the views of the ruler as any Parliament of the Stuarts, are by no means to be despised as legislators. The most frequent objection to our own Parliament is founded on the number and length of the speeches, which leave no time for business. A French Assembly cannot be charged with the same fault. In the Senate the speeches are few and far between. Eloquence is as courteous as a funeral oration under the old Monarchy, and confines itself to panegyrics on the wisdom of the Emperor and congratulations on the success, the power, and the glory of France. What else could be expected from an Assembly where Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals sit by virtue of their rank, and where high dignity and a sufficient income are held merely by the permission of the supreme authority? The Legislative Body is more independent in constitution, but hardly more courageous in practice. A voice is seldom raised against the acts of the Government, against the extravagance which is sweeping away even the rapid gains of French industry, and the unintelligible vagaries which from time to time unsettle the commerce and disorder the calculations of Frenchmen. But in the every-day business of legislation the French Assemblies have no reason to be ashamed of a comparison with our own. The two Chambers never meet without having a number of bills ready for their examination, and never separate without important additions having been made to the law of France. It is a fact as old as the days of the Roman Cæsars that the strictness of a despotic monarchy is no obstacle to the improvement of the machinery of State; that it has, in fact, advantages to which liberty cannot attain. Projects of law, prepared by the best men in France, are laid every year on the table of the Legislative Body; are examined there by men who, if not independent in their political opinions, are at least qualified for the scientific work of legislation, and it is worthy of notice that so large a number of good measures receive a thorough examination and a final sanction from a Legislature which the world in general regards as only servile and supine.

The Emperor's concessions, therefore, are not to be considered as trifling. He has a Legislature which, though not a vigilant guardian of the public freedom, is composed of men of ability, wealth, and of a kind of Imperial patriotism. His Chambers represent the people which has given him supreme and almost despotic power in return for material prosperity, military glory, and diplomatic influence. Napoleon must know that such assemblies are only to be led when they have a man fit to lead them. As long as he has the people at his back; as long as he is waging great wars and occupying the celebrated capitals of the earth—Rome, Constantinople, Athens, Damascus; as long as he is defending Italian freedom on the one side, and making advantageous treaties with England on the other, he is master both of his Senate and his Legislative Body, and the most aspiring ward politician on their benches will hardly dare to utter a word against the Imperial system. But in an hour of trial the case may be very different. It is the nature of free assemblies to be both the comfort and the terror of Governments. When a Government which has endeavoured to do its duty is in distress for lack of resources or of counsel, it finds its best support in a Parliament which takes away or shares its responsibility, which resolves the questions it has to propose, and strengthens with all the weight of a national decision the opinions to which it inclines. But to the despot, to the slave of the confessional, or the Camarilla, a Legislature is a constant terror. Where the constitutional ruler sees support and consolation, he only sees images of terror, the indignant orator, the applauding majority, the cheers which greet the vote of censure, the lowering faces of the deputation which come to communicate it. When a monarch acts as Napoleon III. is now acting, and gives the Legislature of his Empire fresh powers, he must be understood to accept in some degree the position of a Constitutional Monarch. In giving the French Legislature more freedom he probably acts, not from any inherent love of liberty or from any cherished scheme of extending its blessings, but from a conviction, gathered from his study and experience, that among an educated and quickwitted people the permanent suppression of popular rights is impossible. It is advantageous to enlist on his side powers which can never be totally destroyed, and which tend continually to increase. The Emperor knows that his own, or his wife's or his child's weakness will ever be the Legislature's opportunity, and he thinks it as well to be before hand with fate. With so many Parliamentary countries around France must be Parliamentary also. There is a vitality even in constitutional forms; they have a tendency to aggrandise themselves and to draw continually within their reach new sources of influence. And so the French Legislature is about to become a political power, and the Emperor is about to submit his acts and his choice of men to the representatives of the people. The step may seem small, but it is real, for a free-spoken Chamber will require responsible Ministers, and men capable of effectually defending the Imperial policy must be sought outside the ignoble coterie which has so long ruled France.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Monday.

The appointment of Lord Bloomfield, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria, is said to have arisen from the anxiety of the English Cabinet to settle the Venetian question before matters are driven to extremity. The King of the Belgians from his close alliance with both the English and Austrian courts, has hitherto acted as a mediator between the nations, and the way has thereby been paved for steady negociations, which require a plenipotentiary at headquarters. The feeler thrown out in the Vienna papers with reference to the sale of Venetia, was with the knowledge and approbation of our Cabinet, and the friendly intimacies between the two Courts has been instrumental in leading to this advisable result.

Meantime, Persigny flits backwards and forwards between London and Paris, and takes no notice of the Empress. The subject most at heart with his Imperial Master and Lord John Russell at present is said to be to concert measures whereby united Italy can be recognised as one nation by Great Britain and France, and thus the plotting of the Northern Powers put an end to for ever. The intimate relations between our Court and Austria does not gratify the French Emperor; he is annoyed, that notwithstanding all his attempts at cultivating friendly visits a stand-off is maintained by the aristocratic court of St. James against the self-made courtiers of St. Cloud. Since the former visit of the Empress to London in April, 1855, no delicate attentions have passed between the respective sovereigns, and Eugénie—as all women would—resents the distance observed just as much as does her husband. However rumours say that an invitation to Windsor has been given to our illustrious visitor, which has been accepted, and may lead to the removal of this tift. Two names are mentioned, as on the cards, to represent France in London; if Thouvenel be appointed the initiated say it is with the object of carrying out the Emperor's Syrian policy, and as much as possible thwarting the advice of Stratforde de Redcliffe his old antagonist in diplomacy; the nomination of as close a relative as Morny to the post, indicates equally the importance which Louis Napoleon attaches to a proper eye on Great Britain. The step which the Emperor gets the credit of meditating to induce three bishops to consecrate Monseigneur Maret as Bishop of Viennes, and, thereby dispense with the Papal exequatur, has a precedent in our own history which Napoleon is familiar with, as the abusers of Protestantism are wont to revile us with the Nag's Head Bishops.

Not much leaks out of the programme now arranged by fully attended cabinets and the little which is heard is unworthy of reliance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gets the credit of being wearied with the hot water in which the hop growers keep him, as they have kept every preceding Chancellor of the Exchequer, and meditates, it is said, to get rid of the obnoxious duty altogether, and to transfer it to malt. However, the dangers from the wine duty question don't appear to be yet over. A large Bordeaux house has just issued a circular, in which it announces, without any surmises attendant, that Mr. Gladstone will be called upon by France to re-consider the French wine duties. The failure of this miserable abortion from the prolific brain of Peel's puppet has received unhappy proofs on this side of the water. Several business men, with a small capital, carried away by the eloquent ravings which night after night were heard on the blessing of cheap claret, invested their little all in the establishment of *cafés*, or soup shops, or volunteer rifle rooms, or wine houses, in resemblance of the model laid down, but after a trial, and an expenditure, varying in some instances from £500 to £1,000, have given up in despair the attempts to draw customers, and the significant notice of the "house to let, with the reversion in the business to be sold," is the best commentary on the Eutopian dream. Several of these misadventures have come under mine own observation.

"Punch's Pocket Almanack," just out, don't consider the prospect of Gladstone's doses next session palatable to the English people, as he represents our financier administering pills, which seem the size of forty-eight pounders to John Bull, who, stretched in his chair, is ready to burst.

Some wise-acres meditate a monument to Dundonald, and declare such a severe satire should be designed to put in record the baseness of this ungrateful nation. They forget that to erect a monument to neglected genius, when starved out, has been tried before, and overlook the circumstance that the pleasant spot of ground endeared to Cochrane, when driven to bay in solitude, is under a mortgage. It would be a far better tribute of their esteem to hand over the heritage to the present Earl free from debt. But there is too little romance in the notion to make it popular. The scene enacted in our courts last term, in which a Cambridge proctor was fined for handing over to the tender mercies of his bulldogs a supposed social evil, will be renewed this term in an action to be brought by a female against the like

…uthority, for defamation of character. … Dons seem to approach the extravaga… to maintain college discipline, and cert… much sympathy from the youths co… charge.

Hullah has tried to secure several … the metropolis, and, having failed, mu… far-famed singing-classes until such ti… Hall is rebuilt.

Berlioz, the composer, infatuated … play of Hamlet, hopes to drive the Da… a fit of musical frenzy, and is engaged … on that subject. His friends look forw… siasm to the result, but he proposes … year on his effort before he makes it p…

A desperate attempt is at last made … debt due to Garibaldi, on account of th… British Legion, to ensure it being En… The cost of the expenditure up to … amounted to £15,000 or £16,000, which … the time by Captain de Rohan's draft o… chaotic rule of Colonel Pearl and his … "Richard Sarsfield," damped the effo… in the cause; but hopes brighten, as … the Legion is now in other hands.

The new electric telegraph company … to overthrow monopoly by the establis… form rate of one shilling for telegrap… begun operations along the Uxbridge … will run across fields and common… themselves to the public roads or side… the case with other companies.

The regiment of Zouaves acquires … Cockney in a red and white turban, … blue sleeves, baggy breeches, and … London tradesman eager for notoriet…

Fashionable Intelli…
(FROM THE COURT CIRCUL…
WINDSOR

The Queen, with the Princess Alice, w… of the Castle this morning, and visited the … at Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Conso… Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, … attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardin… Westerweller.

His Royal Highness the Prince of W… for Oxford University, attended by Majo… R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Kepp…

CABINET COUNCI…

A Cabinet Council was held on Mo… residence of the First Lord of the Tre… street. The Ministers present were V… the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, th… Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Lord John R… Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney H… Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, … set, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibso… Alderley, Sir George Grey, and the … Villiers.

Their Serene Highnesses the Here… Princess of Holstein-Augustenbourg le… day evening, for the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duch… and Princess Mary leave Brighton on … Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

Prince Louis of Hesse and his … the Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, wi… left Maurigy's Hotel, on a visit to her … Castle.

The Queen has conferred the hono… on Jean Edouard Ramond, Esq., First … Supreme Court at the Mauritius.

Lord Augustus Loftus is appointe… dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to t…

Mr. Henry Lockwood, Paid A… tinople, is appointed Paid Attache to her… Stockholm.

The Hon. Henry Woodhouse … Attache at Constantinople.

The Earl and Countess of Port… turned to Emo Park, from visiting the … Rosse, at the Castle, Parsonstown.

The Rev. Dr. Sadlier, Sub-Dean … Cathedral, has been elected a Governor o… pital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean ha… dining with his Excellency the Lord L… last.

Doctor Colgan has arrived at T… from Australia.

Doctor M'Carthy, Mrs. M'Car… M'Carthy, and Miss Bolton, left Kingsto… 26th instant, *en route* for Pisa, where … the winter.

The Church.

ENGLISH BENEFICES AND APPOI…
MINOR CANONR…
… 10th in the Cathedral Church of St … and C of St Paul's; Rev R Shutte dec…
RECTORIES.
Edworth, Beds; dio Ely; val £16… Rev G Derring, dec.
Gladestry, Radnorshire; dio St D… Lord Chancellor; Rev J W Thomas, …
Halden, High Kent; dio Canterbury … dence; pat Archbishop of Canterbur…
Stoke Ash, Suffolk; dio Norwich; … pat the Reps of the late R, the Rev S…
Somerby; co and dio Lincoln; …
… Wapping, Middlesex; dio London… pats Brasenose College, Oxford; …
VICARAGE…
Westow, co and dio York; val … York; Rev W T Wild dec.
MASTERSHI…
Epsom, Mathematical Mastersh… rooms and commons.
Hipperholme Grammar School, … J Warburton, dec.
Rochdale Grammar School Lan… dale, for this time.

Thanks…

From Rev. G. W. Dalton, … Fund, for R. D. U., £1; R. R W… tion by Miss Fleming, £1 4s 6d; … £3; Mrs. Stuart, …; Lismore C… Benson, £1; Mrs. Knox White… Stanmo, 10s; Misses Brownlow, … Darvock, 5s; R. Murdoch, E… M.D., £1; Miss Dillon, 5s; Dr…

From the Dublin Young M… connection with the United Ch… Westland-row. Patron—His G… To the Hibernian Bible Society … used in the class-rooms. … to the library. To James Jo… to the library.

University …

College Historical S… session will be held this eve… "That present circumstance… forcible attempt to annex V… Mr. Houston, Mr. Darley … Mr. Fallon (sch), … (College time), by the Rig… M.P. Open to the public.

The …

The 1st Infantry Briga… o'clock a.m. this day, in … east side of Stephen's-gre… The 1st battalion Grenadi… stand remaining in their f… Regiment in the same fo… green. An officer, mou… Brigade, will be in atte… whole will be under the … field.

Military.—Orders h… of State for War, desir… Department, stationed … for immediate embarka… orders of the Military S… engaged in operations …

The following appoi… Admiralty:—Lieut. … Colin W. Lindsay, to … in the Coastguard; … neer, to the Indus f… second-class assistant… Cochin.

The Municipal… Mr. John Martin, … as a representative … No one came forw…

The Burning… morning the adjo… attending the los… Greenwich polic… trate, and Capta… portion of the d… George Hussey, … officer; and Jo… the leak; but … that which has… said it was use… time upon that… capable of givi… Captain Leite… person to com… the chief engi… having receiv… fireman, who … gence to the … guish it. C… originated th… fire to the fe… the Clyde, w… expressed hi… so heated … to ignite an… the experie… held against … observed th… of Pro esse… Mr. Valla… unanimous… manner in … Wilson, o… Captain H… of Trade … that they … and have … a sum of … Minnie S…

uthority, for defamation of character. The Cambridge Dons seem to approach the extravagant in their efforts to maintain college discipline, and certainly do not draw much sympathy from the youths committed to their charge.

Hullah has tried to secure several concert-rooms in the metropolis, and, having failed, must discontinue his far-famed singing-classes until such time as St Martin's Hall is rebuilt.

Berlioz, the composer, infatuated with Shakspere's play of Hamlet, hopes to drive the Dane to madness in a fit of musical frenzy, and is engaged in a composition on that subject. His friends look forward with enthusiasm to the result, but he proposes to spend another year on his effort before he makes it public.

A desperate attempt is at last made to clear off the debt due to Garibaldi, on account of the transport of the British Legion, to ensure it being England's free gift. The cost of the expenditure up to leaving England amounted to £15,600 or £16,000, which was procured at the time by Captain de Rohan's draft on Garibaldi. The chaotic rule of Colonel Peard and his military secretary, "Richard Sarsfield," damped the efforts of many here in the cause; but hopes brighten, as the command of the Legion is now in other hands.

The new electric telegraph company, which promises to overthrow monopoly by the establishment of an uniform rate of one shilling for telegraphic messages has begun operations along the Uxbridge-road. The posts will run across fields and commons, and not confine themselves to the public roads or sides of railways, as is the case with other companies.

The regiment of Zouaves acquires fresh strength. A Cockney in a red and white turban, scarlet jacket, with blue sleeves, baggy breeches, and buskins, befits the London tradesman eager for notoriety.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 27.

The Queen, with the Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge and Baron von Westerweller.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Windsor, for Oxford University, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenbourg left London on Sunday evening, for the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary leave Brighton on Thursday next for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

Prince Louis of Hesse and his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, with their suites, have left Maurigy's Hotel, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Jean Edouard Ramond, Esq., First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at the Mauritius.

Lord Augustus Loftus is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Mr. Henry Lockwood, Paid Attache at Constantinople, is appointed Paid Attache to her Majesty's Mission at Stockholm.

The Hon. Henry Woodhouse is appointed Paid Attache at Constantinople.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington have returned to Emo Park, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Rosse, at the Castle, Parsonstown.

The Rev. Dr. Sadlier, Sub-Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has been elected a Governor of St. Patrick's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean had the honour of dining with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on Sunday last.

Doctor Colgan has arrived at Tivoli, Kingstown, from Australia.

Doctor M'Carthy, Mrs. M'Carthy, Miss Maria M'Carthy, and Miss Bolton, left Kingstown, on Monday, the 26th instant, *en route* for Pisa, where they intend passing the winter.

The Church.

ENGLISH BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

MINOR CANONRY.

10th in the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London; pats D and C of St Paul's; Rev R Shutte dec.

RECTORIES.

Edworth, Beds; dio Ely; val £167; pat C C Hale, Esq; Rev O Derring, dec.

Gladestry, Radnorshire; dio St David's; val £355; pat Lord Chancellor; Rev J W Thomas, prom.

Halden, High Kent; dio Canterbury; val £325 with residence; pat Archbishop of Canterbury; Rev R Shutte, prom.

Stoke Ash, Suffolk; dio Norwich; val £363 with residence, pat the Reps of the late R, the Rev S W Ball, dec.

Somerby; co and dio Lincoln; value £150; pat Lord Chancellor; Rev J Hart, dec.

Wapping, Middlesex; dio London; £258 with residence; pats Brasenose College, Oxford; Rev T W Nowell, prom.

VICARAGE.

Westow, co and dio York; val £173; pat Archbishop of York; Rev W T Wild dec.

MASTERSHIPS.

Epsom, Mathematical Mastership; salary, £120, with rooms and commons.

Hipperholme Grammar School, Halifax, Yorkshire; Rev J Warburton, dec.

Rochdale Grammar School Lancashire; pat the V of Rochdale, for this time.

Thanks.

From Rev. G. W. Dalton, for the British Syrian Relief Fund, for R. D. U., £1; R. R Warren, Esq., £1 1s; collection by Miss Fleming, £1 4s 6d; J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., £3; Mrs. Stuart, 5s; Lismore Church collection, £4 5s; Dr. Benson, £1; Mrs. Knox White, 10s; C. P., £1; Rev. J. Stanms, 10s; Misses Brownlow, 10s; Mrs. Shanklin, 5s; Miss Darvock, 5s; R. Murdoch, Esq., £2; J. Macdonald, Esq., M.D., £1; Miss Dillon, 5s; Dr Wilde, £1; Miss Orr, 10s.

From the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, 86, Westland-row. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. To the Hibernian Bible Society, for 50 Reference Bibles, to be used in the class-rooms. To Rev. Dr. Stanford, for 17 vols. to the library. To James Joseph Brownlow, Esq., for 5 vols. to the library.

University Intelligence.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first debate of the session will be held this evening (Wednesday). Subject—"That present circumstances would justify the Italians in a forcible attempt to annex Venetia." Speakers—Affirmative, Mr. Houston, Mr. Darley (sch). Negative, Mr. Wrixon, Mr. Fallon (sch). The chair will be taken at eight o'clock (College time), by the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Q.C., M.P. Open to the public.

The Army.

The 1st Infantry Brigade will assemble at half-past ten o'clock a.m. this day, in marching order, on the south and east side of Stephen's-green, for the purpose of route-marching. The 1st battalion Grenadier Guards and 96th Regiment will stand remaining in their fours on the south side, and the 26th Regiment in the same formation on the east side of Stephen's-green. An officer, mounted, from each of the corps of the Brigade, will be in attendance on the Major-General. The whole will be under the command of Major-General Bloomfield.

MILITARY.—Orders have been received from the Secretary of State for War, desiring Mr Rainford, of the Military Store Department, stationed in Dublin, to hold himself in readiness for immediate embarkation to New Zealand, to act under the orders of the Military Store Officer accompanying the troops engaged in operations against the natives.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. W. W. Howell, to the Jason; Lieut. Colin W. Lindsay, to the Dauntless, additional, for service in the Coastguard; James Ross, first-class assistant engineer, to the Indus for the Lark; and John H. Cooper, second-class assistant engineer, to the Cumberland for the Cochin.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION, FITZWILLIAM-WARD.—Mr. John Martin, Conservative, was yesterday returned as a representative of this ward in the Corporation. No one came forward to oppose Mr. Martin's election.

THE BURNING OF THE CONNAUGHT.—On Monday morning the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel was resumed at the Greenwich police-court, before Mr. Traill, police magistrate, and Captain Harris, nautical assessor. A large portion of the day was occupied in the examination of George Hussey, joiner; Cuthbert Burrup, the fourth officer; and John Kelley, quartermaster, as to the origin of the leak; but their evidence was a mere repetition of that which has already been given. Captain Harris said it was useless taking up any more of the public time upon that point, and inquired respecting witnesses capable of giving evidence as to the outbreak of the fire. Captain Leitch said the chief engineer was the first person to communicate the fire to him. James Stewart, the chief engineer, was accordingly called, and spoke to having received information of the fire from one of the firemen, who is now in America, of carrying the intelligence to the captain, and the measures taken to extinguish it. Captain Leitch gave it as his opinion the fire originated through the superheated steam-pipe setting fire to the felt. Mr. Henderson, a large shipbuilder on the Clyde, was present to give evidence on this point, and expressed his opinion that he believed steam might be so heated as to cause the pipe through which it passed to ignite any thing near it, and that he had himself tried the experiment with a piece of wood, which, on being held against the pipe, became lighted. Captain Harris observed that such a thing was contrary to the opinion of Professor Faraday and other scientific authorities. Mr. Vallance stated that at a meeting in America the unanimous approval of all present was elicited for the manner in which both Captain Leitch and Captain Wilson, of the Minnie Scheffer, acted upon the occasion. Captain Harris added that so well satisfied are the Board of Trade of the gallantry displayed by Captain Wilson, that they have presented him with a gold chronometer; and have also given a telescope to the chief officer, and a sum of money to be distributed among the crew of the Minnie Schaffer. The inquiry was again adjourned.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE
Four o'clock, a.m.

CHINA.

A correspondent of the *London Gazette* contains the despatches from Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, commanding the forces in China, and from Col. Saint George Foley, British Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in China, dated 20th and 22nd September, describing operations up to the latter date.

Sir Hope Grant, in writing on 20th September, from Chang-tsin-wah, states that on 13th he halted at Hoo-sei-woo, forty miles from Tein-tsin, for Messrs. Parkes and Wade, who returned on 15th. Having made arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners by which it was agreed that the allied forces should halt at Chang-tsin-wah, 5 miles short of Tang-chow, at which place the ambassador should advance with an escort to sign the convention. To prevent a collision it was settled that the Chinese army should fall back. On arriving on the 18th, however, the proposed camping ground was found occupied by a large Chinese army, and flanked by well armed cavalry. Mr. Parkes started back to Tang-chow. Colonel Walker and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, to await Mr. Parkes' return. M. De Norman and Mr. Bowlby had accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tang-chow, and remained there with Lieutenant Anderson. Mr. Loch and Captain Brabazon started under a flag of truce, with orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return to head quarters, meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers, and their infantry poured down on our right front. Sir H. Grant was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. Suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line, they opened fire in their centre, and Colonel Walker's party rushed out of the midst of their ranks.

Colonel Walker reported that whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes a French officer joined him, who was suddenly cut down, and on his riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched, and some men tried to throw him. On seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker galloped out with his party under the fire of the Chinese line. Mr. Thompson receiving a spear thrust in his back; it was useless to wait longer, and the attack immediately commenced. General De Montauban advanced to turn the left, the attack commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese prepared a very treacherous reception for our forces—an entrenchment skilfully concealed extended on our right and left for several miles, and with numerous guns, the enormous extent of the country covered by the enemy was showed. More than 20,000 men, did not permit Sir Hope to use his force with such good effect as he might have done. The attack of the allies was successful. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 600 killed, whilst seventy-five guns fell into the hands of the Allies. Sir Hope Grant writing on the 22nd of September, from head-quarters, near Tang-Chow, describes the successful advance of the Allies in greater strength on the 21st. The Armstrong guns served admirably well. Several Chinese camps were burnt, and the Chinese army retired upon Pekin. Forty three guns were taken in this action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe; our loss was 2 killed and 9 wounded, chiefly slightly. Our loss on the 18th was 7 wounded, two since dead and one missing. The Prefect at Tang-Chow denied all knowledge of Mr. Wade's party, but a Chinaman, afterwards brought in, stated that he had heard upwards of twenty foreigners went after the fight to Pekin. This, if true, would give every reason for their safety. Colonel St. George Foley, reports the complete success of both actions by the Allies. The French loss was comparatively small, they captured forty guns. He says there is every reason to believe that Mr. Parkes and party had been sent by San-ko-lin-sin, prisoners to Pekin.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—FRANCIS II.

NAPLES, 27th Nov.—The deputation has presented the address from the Sardinian Parliament to the King. His Majesty received with satisfaction the expression of the national sentiment. The rumour that Francis II. has fled from Gaeta is widely circulated here.

ROME.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Sardinian custom-houses will be established round Rome on the 1st of December. Although the duties will be light, a general rise has taken place in the price of merchandise.

Two French regiments are preparing to depart, but it is said that others will come to replace them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Emperor will stay at Compeigne for a week.

TERMINATION OF THE SHEDDON CASE.

The Judge Ordinary this day pronounced judgment. He held that the letter of November 12th, '98, was a genuine document. He concluded by stating that the petitions of Mr. and Miss Sheddon must be dismissed. The other learned judges concurred. Petitions dismissed accordingly.

GAZETTE NEWS.

THE ARMY.—Major-General Thomas Morton to be Colonel 6th Dragoons; Major-General Allen Maclean to be Colonel 13th Light Dragoons; Major-General Beckwith to be Colonel 14th Light Dragoons.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of Lord Bloomfield to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria is gazetted. Lord Loftus is transferred from Vienna, and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Count de Flahault, the new Ambassador of France at the English Court, is allied to some of the first families in England, and was long a resident in this country. He is married to the Baroness Keith and Nairne.

The Archbishop of Sardinia and his clergy having waited on Victor Emmanuel with an address, the King said in reply, he trusted the Roman question would be arranged so as to safely guard the real interests of religion.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated 26th instant, says that a continued thaw for several days has caused the ice to disappear from the river as well as the gulf.

A Lyons journal explains that the object of the proposed measure relative to the reserve of the army is to allow of a considerable reduction of the army in time of peace, while it can be largely increased in case of war.

The *Nord* points out that the withdrawal of Francis II. to Rome will transform the eternal city into a grand centre of reactionary and clerical papaganism under the apparent shelter of the French flag.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Wischeart and Son, of Suffolk-street and Lower Sackville-street, have just published an exceedingly pretty set of new waltzes, entitled "The Villa Waltzes." The waltzes are five in number, all of which are equally lively and pretty.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a paper will be read, entitled—"Thoughts on Natural History." The public are respectfully invited. Chair to be taken at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS FOR DROGHEDA.—At the above election to-day (Monday, Nov. 26th), all the outgoing members who would remain were re-elected. There were two vacancies, in consequence of Messrs. Tiernan and Kirby displaying their want of sense and taste in becoming disconnected with that highly creditable body; and, in consequence, several worthy candidates for the high honour of a seat in the Drogheda Town Council presented themselves. There were no less than six aspirants for the distinction of "T. C.," the annexation of which to one's name has latterly—in fact ever since the reformation of corporations—been synonymous with "gentleman," in every sense of the term. The fortunate applicants for admission into this *sanctum sanctorum* were Messrs. Knaggs, Plumber, and Lynagh, grocer. If any of your numerous readers, in Drogheda or elsewhere, wish to sympathise with the severe loss sustained by the unfortunate, I may as well give their names—George Harper, Esq., J.P., John Gradwell, Esq., J.P., Patt Monaghan, and James Thornton, grocers. In justice to Messrs. Harper and Gradwell, I should give them the benefit of a rumour I have heard, which is to the effect, that these gentlemen were in total ignorance of the honours their zealous friends wished to confer upon them, until the day was considerably advanced, when, I understand, they signified their intention of declining to enter the lists against their noble adversaries.—*From a Correspondent.*

COUNTY TIPPERARY—MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—PARSONSTOWN, Nov. 27.—While a farmer, named Michael Cleary, resident within a short distance of the "Pike" Police Barrack (situated about midway between Parsonstown and Portumna), was sitting in his own house at nine, or half-past nine o'clock last night, a young man named John Hogan, a member of a family living in the same neighbourhood, suddenly entered the house, and, rushing on its owner, inflicted with a large knife, a severe wound on Burke, stabbing him through the neck—the blade passing within little more than its own breadth of the carotid artery. Constable Burke of the adjoining police station immediately sent for the medical officer of the dispensary district, Dr. Baker, of Parsonstown, who remained in attendance on the sufferer until two o'clock this morning. It is scarcely necessary to add that the man lies in a most precarious condition. His assailant, Hogan, is in custody. The outrage partakes not in the slightest degree of an agrarian character, it being already ascertained that it resulted from a feeling entertained against Burke by the Hogan family, arising solely from causes of a peculiar and domestic nature.—*From our own Correspondent.*

DESPERATE AND DARING OUTRAGE.—A man named Flyne, has been, since Saturday last, an inmate of the county infirmary, under the care of Dr. Ridley, its medical superintendent. He is suffering from the effects of severe wounds on the head, inflicted in the street (Barrack-street) of Tullamore, on the evening of that day, by three or four men, with whom, it appears, he previously had some altercation. The man's recovery, we are informed, is more than uncertain, and his principal assailant, who was promptly and vigilantly looked after by the Tullamore police, was arrested soon after the occurrence, and brought before Joseph Rogers, Esq., R.M., by whom he has been committed to the county gaol.—*From a Correspondent.*

COUNTY LOUTH—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. Neary, one of the coroners for the above county, held an inquest at Miss Rose Dunne's, spirit-dealer, of West-street, Drogheda, on the body of Alice Reilly, aged about 17 years, on the evening of Saturday last. There were two witnesses examined, Anne Reilly, a sister of the deceased, and Doctor Fulham. It appeared on Friday evening deceased was quite well, and had been out walking. Having partaken of her supper, she went to bed with her two sisters, was seized with a cough, from which she had suffered for about a year, towards one o'clock, on Saturday morning, upon which her sister Anne rose up to render assistance, and called for a light. Deceased, in the meantime, threw up a quantity of blood, and expired in her sister's arms, before the other inmates of the house could obtain medical relief. Doctor Fulham stated death appeared to have ensued from the rupture of a blood-vessel in one of the lungs. Verdict accordingly.—*From our own Correspondent.*

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—RESULT OF THE INQUIRY.—At the Hull Police-court on Monday, the stipendiary magistrate, M. T. H. Travis, announced that he had received a letter from the Board of Trade in answer to the report which he had forwarded in respect to the loss of the steamship, Arctic, and he read the following extract:—"Sir,—My Lords have intimated to their solicitor that they approve of the course he adopted in applying to you for costs. As regards the master of the Arctic, I am to inform you that my Lords have suspended his certificate of competency for six months, and as regards the meritorious services rendered to the survivors, my Lords direct me to inform you that they have already given £50 as a gratuity to the widow of Mr. Earle, who lost his life in his attempt to save the shipwrecked passengers and crew, and they have also given gratuities to the men who manned the Danish lifeboat; they are also about to suggest to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that medals should also be given by her Majesty's Government to these latter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. H. FARRER." Mr. Travis said in his report he very strongly appealed on behalf of the widow of Mr. Earle.

LEAKY VESSELS.—LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—A novel and ingenious application of the screw principle has recently been tried on the Mersey. It consists of a very cheap and simple apparatus (which can be stowed away in a box) for pumping leaky vessels, and which may, probably, in a three-knot stream assist in loading or unloading cargo. This invention has deservedly met with considerable commendation from the Government emigration officer, Lieutenant Prior, R.N., by the surveyors of Lloyd's, and of many other practical men who have seen it in operation. The inventor is Mr. Robert Formby, son of the oldest and most eminent physician in this town. The apparatus, which has been made for a vessel of five hundred tons, consists of a two-bladed screw of a semi-disc form; it is attached to a jointed rod, which gives motion to the axle of a small toothed bevel wheel, fixed on the vessel's deck right astern, and completely out of the way of all traffic. This, again, works another wheel on the end of a shaft extending longitudinally along the bulwarks, and connecting with the lower limb of a bell crank working about six feet from the deck, the upper limb of which is connected by a rod with an upright arm springing from the centre of a horizontal lever beam, to the end of which the pump rods are jointed. When the vessel is going three or four knots an hour the action of the pumps, the stroke of which can be increased or diminished in a minute, is rapid, and causes a discharge of water nearly equal to the quantity a body of men could pump. At six or seven knots speed the quantity is considerably increased and nearly fills the nozzles. Considering that the screw never tires, this result exhibits a great advantage over manual labour. By a very simple arrangement the pumps are prevented from choking, as ships' pumps generally do. The apparatus can, by a very simple movement, be thrown out of gear. The method of stopping the rotatory motion of the screw previously to hauling it in is very simple. An "extinguisher," formed of sheet iron of a lamp-shade shape, is placed on the rod connected with the screw, and rapidly descends, occasioning an immediate stoppage. It can then be hauled in without difficulty. When we consider that in the month of October 39 vessels foundered through springing leaks, and that the severe labour of pumping tends greatly to occasion sickness among seamen, and consequent incapacity for other necessary work, the advantages of this invention must surely be patent to the mercantile world.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Friday night a fearful accident occurred on this line a few hundred yards from the Landport station. The particulars are as follows:—A down train left Brighton for Portsmouth at 8-40 p.m., and was due at Portsmouth at 10-35. This train passed the Union-bridge at about half-past ten o'clock, and on issuing from the archway a sudden jerk was felt, and it was believed that something had been placed across the rails. On arriving at the station parties were sent back to discover the cause of the obstruction, and on coming within a few yards of the bridge, a horrible spectacle presented itself. The body of a man was found almost cut in two, the remains being strewed about the rails. The lower part of the body was nearly severed from the main part, and the heart was discovered in a dyke by the side of the line of rails. The body was removed to the Union workhouse for identification and for the purpose of an inquest. The deceased was habited in the ordinary dress of a working man.

THE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE AT ATHERSTONE.—We understand that the London and North-Western Railway Company do not intend to resist or contest the claims made against them for compensation to the relatives and friends of the cattle-drovers killed on the Trent Valley line by the catastrophe which happened near this place. The pecuniary loss to the company, by damage done to rolling stock, expenses connected with the late inquiry, the destruction of cattle, and 10 lives, is estimated at £20,000.

BOY SHOT AT HULL.—On Saturday last (says the *Manchester Guardian*) a lamentable occurrence took place on board a keel lying at the Salthouse-lane-staith, Hull. It appears that about half-past two o'clock a youth, named Henry Watson, 12 years of age, was playing in the cabin of the keel along with another boy, named Legard. The boy Legard, it appeared, had got possession of a gun, and during the time they were playing it is supposed the gun was discharged accidentally at Watson. At all events a short time afterwards Watson was found lying on the cabin floor weltering in blood, and the gun alongside of him. At this time the boy Legard was missing. There was a profuse flow of blood; and the surgeon who was called in gave it as his opinion that death must have been instantaneous, although the charge in the gun could only have been a small one, for he had great difficulty in finding the aperture in the head where the shot had entered. It appears that on Friday night the father of the boy Legard, who is the master of the keel, had a quarrel with his wife, and, in order to frighten her, he loaded his gun and threatened to shoot her. Nothing serious, however, occurred between them, and the gun was restored to its former position, although the father unfortunately omitted to take the shot out again. When the boys were playing on Saturday, Legard got his father's gun, and, it is presumed, not knowing that it was loaded, discharged it at his companion, and the result was as we have stated.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—A romantic story, of which the following is an outline, is current in the East Riding of Yorkshire:—During the last week apartments were ordered at a lodging-house in Scarborough the famous and fashionable watering-place—for a lady and gentleman and a female servant, who were to arrive by rail the day following that on which the landlady received her instructions. Preparations were duly made, and the party arrived by the express train from York. The housekeeper thought there was some little mystery hanging over the couple and their attendant, the husband so much resembling a servant, while the appearance of the wife at once carried the idea to the old woman's mind that she was a lady of position. Still she could not get the attendant to tell her "a word in secret" until the evening of their departure, and as we have been fortunate enough to become possessed of the whole "love story," we give it to our readers and can vouch for the exact information that was furnished by the lady's servant, and finally endorsed by the "happy couple" themselves. The lady, of whom we may be allowed to say "she was one of England's beauties," was the second daughter of a very wealthy country gentleman, keeping a large establishment in the East Riding, and her lover and beloved was none other than the valet in his employ. The age of the former was apparently 20, and the latter about 25. During the valet's faithful service of nearly five years he had succeeded in gaining the affections of the young lady, and the temporary absence of her parents had often afforded two lovers an opportunity of "wandering by moonlight alone," and speaking of coming events. The young lady, who by the way has a nice property in her own right, taking the advantage of leap year, at last "popped the question," and we need scarcely say the young man was overwhelmed with joy at her condescension, for he feared to take such a bold step. Plans were then devised for their marriage, and as it was well known that her parents would not listen to such a proposition, they had to arrange for the ceremony to be performed at a remote place. Her father had occasion to go to London on business, and this gave an excellent opportunity for the two effecting their purpose. The young lady told her papa, as it would be lonely for her to remain at home while he was in town, she wished to visit an aunt. Her request was complied with. Instead, however, of going to visit her aunt, who lived in a town 18 miles distant, she went to a remote little village, where she remained a fortnight, and at the expiration of that period she was followed by her lover, and the parish clergyman performed the marriage ceremony. They then proceeded from the village to Scarborough, from whence it is supposed they have gone to the Isle of Wight. As to how her parent received the news of his adored daughter being married we are not enabled to say. "What is done, however, cannot be undone," therefore it would be pleasing to know that he still acknowledged the bride and groom.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A LUCKY SOLDIER.—Private M'Selly, late of the 1st Royals, lying in the camp at Colchester, has just been awarded, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, £8,000, with five years' arrears of interest. The fortunate recipient was recently discharged, after 21 years' service, with a pension of 1s per day.

Correspondence.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "R.M.P.," in a letter under the above heading, has fallen into a serious error in his statement in reference to the Kildare-street tragedy, in the following passage, which I extract:—"From the accounts I have read of the fire it does not appear that the unfortunate persons who lost their lives ever appeared at any of the windows, so that the ordinary fire-escape would have been of no use to them." By that it would appear that to save life by the fire-escapes at present used in London, it is necessary that the inmates of the house should appear at the front windows. Such, however, is not the case, as will be seen from the last report of the "Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," which contains numerous instances in which the fire-escape conductors have rescued persons in a state of insensibility, who, but for their assistance, must have inevitably perished. I shall not trespass upon your space by quoting more than one remarkable case, given at page 21 of the last report.

"Case 5447—To Samuel Wood, Fire-Escape Conductor, No. 11, a third clasp to his silver medal, for intrepid conduct at a fire on the premises, 124, High-street, Whitechapel, at half-past twelve o'clock a.m., December 6th, 1859, when, by his extraordinary and persevering exertions, the lives of a whole family, and three other persons, altogether eleven in number, were rescued from what appeared inevitable death: he brought them all out of the second and third-floor windows by seven different ascents of his fire-escape. The last time, whilst further searching the rooms, the conductor was himself overpowered by the smoke, and was only rescued at the last moment by the timely arrival and devoted conduct of Fire-Escape Conductor Cook. As the two conductors descended the escape together, the flames burst out at the window from which they had issued.

"Also, the society's silver medallion to the said Conductor Edward Cook, No. 25, in the society's service."

Of course, I am not prepared to assert that the three unfortunate victims of the Kildare-street fire would have been saved, but at least an attempt (probably a successful one) would have been made to do so. On behalf of the society at present organised in Dublin, may I earnestly entreat the householders of Dublin to at once come forward, and by their contributions enable the committee, as soon as the four fire-escapes which are at present being constructed for them in London are completed, to place them, with efficient conductors, in the various districts to which they will be assigned.

An account has been opened at Messrs. LaTouche & Co.'s, Castle-street, where subscriptions and donations will be received. RICHARD DANIELL, M.B., 30, Baggot-street,
One of the Honorary Secretaries of the Fire-Escape Society.

November 27th, 1860.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of my fellow-students to the expediency of forming a Volunteer Fire Brigade in Trinity College. We possess a powerful fire engine and escape, together with a number of young men able, and, I think I may add, willing, to make themselves thus useful.—I have the honour to remain, "ONE OF THEM."

Trinity College, Monday.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of this body was to have taken place yesterday, at one o'clock, but up to a quarter of three a sufficient number did not attend to constitute a house.

The following members only were present:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Kinahan, Lambert, Campbell, Roe, and Mackey; Councillors Grey, Kelch, M'Cann, Cordner, O'Neill, Taggart, Redmond, Whelan, Gavacan, and French.

The business to be transacted was to consider what steps are to be taken by the Council to provide the funds requisite to meet the expenses necessarily attendant upon soliciting a bill for providing an improved supply of water for this city, and other places adjacent thereto, and to take all such steps, adopt all such measures, and give such directions, as shall appear to the Council expedient and necessary to provide such funds; to receive and consider a report from a committee of the entire Council, dated 20th day of November, 1860, in relation to the soliciting of the Water Bill.

The Lord Mayor, after the lapse of an hour and three quarters, said he regretted that a sufficient number had not attended, as the business to be transacted was very important and urgent. Having, however, waited so long, he supposed there was no use in further detaining the gentlemen who had attended. Alderman Reynolds then observed that those gentlemen who had not attended were treating the public, as well as the members who had attended, badly. It was a strange thing that, after canvassing the citizens to obtain a seat in the Corporation, they should absent themselves on an important occasion like the present, and thus neglect to discharge their duty. The parties present then separated.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

COUNTY MAYO.

In re the Estate of James D H Browne, owner and petitioner.

This property included the fee-simple and leasehold estates in the baronies of Clanmorris and Costello, in the county and town of Mayo, containing 5,524 acres. It was set up for auction, in 59 lots.

Lot 1—Comprising part of the town and plots of Claremorris, situate in the barony of Clanmorris, 89a 1r 27p; nett rental, £27 6s 8d. Sold to Mr Kelly, in trust for Michael M Higgins, for £1,030.

Lot 2—Do, 20a 2r 12p; nett rent, £21 13s 9d. Sold to Mr Jordan, in trust, for Mr A C Lambert, for £560.

Lot 3—Do, 3a 2r 3p; nett rent, £14 10s 3d. Sold to J Burke, attorney, in trust, for £220.

Lot 4—Do, 2a 3r 8p; nett rent, £6 1s 1d. Sold to Thos Hughes, for £65.

Lot 5—Do, 1a 0r 32p; nett rent, £9 7s 1d. Sold to J Burke, in trust, for £60.

Lot 6—Do, 3a 0r 6p; nett rent, £4 11s. Sold to Mr Preston, in trust, at £100.

Lot 7—Do, 1r 18p; nett rent, £15 17s 11d. Sold to John Kelly, for £135.

Lot 8—Do, 1a 0r 3p; nett rent, £4 10s 0½d. Sold to John Griffin, in trust, at £180.

Lot 9—Do, 19p; net trent, £12 11s. Sold to same, for £95.

Lot 10—Do, 1r 27p; nett rent, £4 5s. Sold to same, at £65.

Lot 11—Do, 1r 25p; nett rent, £3 9s 11d. Sold to Mr Kelly, at £60.

Lot 12—Do, 1r 1p; nett rent, £2 19s 8d. Sold to Mr W K Clay, in trust, at £55.

Lot 13—Do, 2r 22p; nett rent, £5 13s 9d. Sold to same, at £80.

Lot 14—Do, 1a 1r 24p; nett rent, £9 2s 11d. Sold to Edward Burke, at £145.

Lot 15—Do, 43a 2r 27p; nett rent, £29 5s 1d. Sold to Mr Wade, in trust, at £705.

Lot 16—Do, 73a 3r 18p; nett rent, £47 13s 5d. Sold to same, at £1,425.

Lot 17—Do, 29a 3r 23p; nett rent, £32 15s 2½d. Sold to Ed Burke, at £905.

Lot 18—Do, 33a 2r 22p; nett rent, £26 6s 9d. Sold to Mr. Wade, in trust, at £740.

Lot 19—Do, 5a 2r 6½p; nett rent, £31 9s 3d. Sold to J Kelly, in trust, at £500.

Lot 20—Do, 6a 0r 22p; nett rent, £6 8s. Sold to Mr Blacker, at £125.

Lot 21—Do, 27a 2r 2p; nett rent, £13 2s 11d. Sold to Mr Lambert, in trust, for £295.

Lot 22—Do, 1a 2r 2p; nett rent, £6 0s 7d. Sold to J Burke, in trust, for £80.

Lot 23—Do, 3a 0r 31p; nett rent, £102 8s 9d. Sold to Mr M'Donnell, at £1,420.

Lot 24—Do, 3r 25p; nett rent, £9 0s 10d. Sold to Mr Blacker, at £150.

Lot 25—Do, 2r 13p; nett rent, £38 11s 6½d. Sold to J Burke, at £550.

Lot 26—Do, 30p; nett rent, £7 12s 7d. Sold to Mr Lambert, at £135.

Lot 27—Do, 5a 0r 19p; nett rent, £4 18s 1d. Sold to Mr Griffin, in trust, at £100.

Lot 28—Do, 16a 3r 3p; nett rent, £14 3s 6d. Sold to J Burke, at £425.

Lot 29—Do, 1r 32p; nett rent, £4 13s 10d. Sold to Mr O'Hara, in trust, at £75.

Lot 30—Do, 3r 28p; nett rent, £4 17s 6d. Sold to Mr M Gilligan, at £90.

Lot 31—Do, 2r 37p; nett rent, £8 17s 10d. Sold to Pat O'Donnell, at £155.

Lot 32—Do, 35p; nett rent, £10 15s 9d. Sold to Mr Griffin, at £185.

Lot 33—Do, 4a 2r 28p; nett rent, £2 14s 6d. Sold to Mr Lambert, at £70.

Lot 34—Do, 1a 2r 39p; nett rent, £47 1s 9d. Sold to Mr Clay, at £500.

Lot 35—Do, 37a 0r 8p; nett rent, £25 13s 8d. Sold to Mr Thomas Hodgens, solicitor, at £1,100, in trust.

Lot 36—Do, 33a 1r 38p; nett rent, £23 3s 11d. Sold to Edward Burke, at £650.

Lot 37—Do, 45a 1r 9p; nett rent, £32 9s 8d. Sold to Mr Wade, at £840.

Lot 38—Do, 69a 1r 17p; nett rent, £23 7s 2d. Sold to same, at £860.

Lot 39—Do, 72a 1r 5p; nett rent, £23 0s 3d. Sold to same, at £668.

Lot 40—Do, 91a 2r 9p; nett rent, £37 5s 4d. Sold to P J Kelly, in trust, for £1,300.

Lot 41—Do, 109a 2r 3p; nett rent, £36 19s 8d. Sold to same, at £1,405.

Lot 42—Do, 123a 3r 12p; nett rent, £50 9s 2d. Sold to Mr Jolly, in trust, for £1,350.

Lot 43—Do, 51a 1r 22p; nett rent, £16 11s 4d. Sold to Mr Lambert, at £525.

Lot 44—Comprising the lands of Drimneen, *alias* Drumneen South, in the barony of Clanmorris, and county of Mayo, held in fee, 104a 1r 22p; nett rent, £22 13s 2d. Sold to Mr Hodgins, at £1,060.

Lot 45—Comprising Ballinsmaula, in same situation, held similarly, 201a 1r 15p; nett rent, £91 10s 4½d. Sold to Mr Gaussen, in trust, at £3,000.

Lot 46—Carrowsteelaune, Gortgariffe, held similarly; 261a 2r 2p; nett rent, £105 10s 2d. Sold to Mr Clay, in trust, at £2,000.

Lot 47—Cloonkeeghan, or Cloghermore, Cloondinane, 513a 2r 24p; nett rent, £191 1s 3½d, held similarly. Sold to same, at £4,280.

Lot 48—Drumshinna, Knocktaggart, Pooldrinan, and Grallagh 455a 1r 29p; nett rent, £171 1s 0½d, held in fee. Sold to Mr Burke, at £3,720, in trust.

Lot 49—Aheas, and subdenomination of Devlinmore and Parkmore, fee-simple, 256a 1r 24p; nett rent, £146 15s 5½d. Sold to same, at £3,220.

Lot 50—Knockgraffy, Rusheens, Rassaraun, &c., fee-simple; 621a 1r; £173 12s 7d. Sold to Mr Clay, at £3,010.

Lot 51—Kilbegmalone, 375a 3r 3p; nett rent, £145 3s 10½d; fee-simple. Sold to Mr Burke, for £3,500.

Lot 52—Tawnagh, &c, &c, 925a 0r 10p; nett rent, £424 4s 7½d; fee-simple. Sold to Mr Clay, at £7,000.

Lot 53—Lisnaboula, 49a 1r 25p; nett rent, £45 15s 0d; held in fee. Sold to Mr Wade, in trust, at £1,730.

Lot 54—Roosaybeg, 69a 2r 10p; nett rent, £29 18s 4½d, held in fee. Sold to Mr Lambert, at £1,430.

Lot 55—Meelick, 305a 0r 15p; nett rent, £87 0s 1½d. Sold to Mr Jordan, at £2,610.

Lot 56—Cloonycoilaran, 97a 3r 29p; nett rent, £33 15s 7½d; held in fee. Sold to Mr Edward Burke, at £1,430.

Lot 57—Caltragh, 109a 2r 28p; nett rent, £13 16s 11d; held in fee. Sold to Mr Blacker, at £350.

Lot 58—Greenan, 11a 0r 24p; nett rent, £5 19s 2½d; held in fee. Sold to Mr O'Loughlin, at £220.

Lot 59 and last—Cloghorberg, 126a 3r 26p; nett rent, £40 3s 9½d; held in fee. Sold to Mr Clay, in trust, at £1,920.

The sale of this property occupied the court the entire day. Solicitor having carriage of the sale—Mr Frederick Sutton, 22, Harcourt street.

The *Herald* says there were yesterday discouraging reports with regard to the difficulties in the Greek trade both in London and Manchester. The failure of M. C. Ageloato, of Manchester, was announced; liabilities said to be £60,000.

The inquiry respecting the loss of the Connaught was resumed yesterday, and again adjourned.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening the large room at Burlington-house, in which the Geographical Society hold their meetings, was crowded to hear a communication from Captain Maury, of the United States, on the physical geography of the Antartic Regions. The president (Lord Ashburton) occupied the chair; and, before the business appropriated for the evening commenced, he mentioned that another letter had been received from Captain Speke, who is endeavouring to reach the sources of the Nile, and he stated that the Geographical Society were so much impressed with the importance of sending an armed expedition to assist and protect Captain Speke from the hostile tribes in the north of Africa, that the council had, contrary to their usual custom, contributed £100 for that purpose, and the Foreign-office had contributed a similar amount. It was hoped, therefore, that these sums, added to the private subscriptions, would enable Mr. Consul Petherick to start on his proposed route.

Mr. GALTON, of the Foreign-office, read extracts from Captain Speke's letter, dated the 23rd October, from Zanguebar, in which he stated that he started on the 25th September with his Hottentot guard, and that they had proved extremely useful, though he feared they would not be proof against the influence of the climate, as some of them had already been attacked with fever. Captain Speke wrote in terms of confidence that he should accomplish the objects of his expedition, and expressed the hope that Mr. Petherick would meet him.

Captain Maury was heartily greeted when he came forward to address the meeting, which he did in a forcible manner, and only occasionally referred to his notes. He commenced by noticing the nautical congress at Brussels in 1853, at which a plan of observations was determined on by the representatives of England, the United States, Holland, France, and Russia; and, in accordance with that plan, instructions were given to the commanders of the ships of those nations to make observations in all latitudes. The result had been the collection of upwards of a million observations on the currents of the ocean, the direction of the winds, the temperature, the height of the barometer, and other meteorological phenomena, the whole of which Captain Maury undertook to discuss, and some of the results of which he described. He stated that in pursuing the investigation of the physical geography of the sea, the inquirer is led into the examination of phenomena connected with various sciences, which he must pursue to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The points to which he especially directed the attention of the meeting were the directions and variations of the trade winds north and south of the equator, and the difference in the temperature, and in the height of the barometer. Taking bands of latitude five miles wide from the equator, he found that on the south the direction of the wind in the bands nearest the equator was more southerly than in the bands more remote, until, on arriving at south latitude between 35 deg. and 40 deg., the wind during exactly half the year was southerly, and for the other half northerly. The much larger proportion of water in the southern hemisphere is sufficient to account for its warmer temperature, and Captain Maury supposes the effect to be produced by the greater fall of rain observed in the south. On the coast of Patagonia the annual fall of rain, if estimated from the observed fall during 41 days, must be nearly 12ft., instead of 2ft., as in the neighbourhood of London; and this great condensation of the vapour he assumes causes it to part with its latent heat and warm the atmosphere. The lowest state of the barometer in the souther hemisphere he did not attempt to explain, but contented himself with mentioning the fact that the average of a vast number of observations shows that the map height of the barometer is half an inch less than north of the equator. Beyond 50 deg. south the wind blows generally towards the pole, and this regular current of air Captain Maury attributes to the comparative heat of the antarctic regions. Another curious fact is that the wind is much stronger in the south of the equator than on the north. The frequent appearance of large icebergs in the antarctic seas indicates that there must be land there, for icebergs are never formed at sea; and he called on the Royal Geographical Society to promote explorations to the South Pole, which might open important resources. He said that the region to be explored, of which we now know no more than of the moon, is only ten days' steam from Australia; and if this country did not shortly undertake to investigate the hidden treasures of the antarctic circle, the United States would "go ahead."

Admiral Fitzroy eulogised Captain Maury's exertions in promoting the knowledge of the physical geography of the sea, and mentioned some of the important practical results which had been obtained from his labours in facilitating the navigation of the ocean. The Government of the United States, he said, had acted with the utmost liberality in supplying gratuitously the 700 quarto volumes of sailing directions, compiled by Captain Maury, and 12,000 charts, which were of great use to all navigators.

Captain Washington was of opinion that little benefit would be derived from Antartic exploration, and he reminded Captain Maury that Cooke, Ross, and other celebrated navigators had already made the attempt. He said that the United States had done less than any other maritime nation in making explorations, and as their whalers were very numerous in the south seas, he advised Captain Maury to recommend his own Government to make the attempt, for he was sure the Government of this country would not. He wished to know what was likely to be found in the frozen Antartic regions that would be worth the search?

Captain Maury—Everything. (Loud laughter and applause).

Sir Leopold M'Clintock confirmed Captain Maury's opinion that icebergs are formed on land and launched on the water.

Sir E. Belcher was inclined to attribute the warmer temperature of the southern hemisphere to the Gulf Stream, which flows along the whole coast of South America, and even round Cape Horn.

Captain Jansen, of Holland, mentioned that by taking advantage of Captain Maury's sailing directions the passage from Holland to Java and to Australia had been made in 10 and 15 day's shorter time than by the previous course.

Captain Maury replied to the remarks of Captain Washington, observing that he was "stealing his thunder," for he (Captain Maury) claimed Captain Cooke as an American (Loud laughter).

After some observations from the President, thanks were voted to Captain Maury, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES AT PEKIN.

Mr. William Charles F. Helmuth T. de Norman, the First Attache to the Hon. Frederick Bruce's mission to China, who has been taken prisoner by the Chinese, is the only son of Baroness de Norman, and cousin of the Marquis of Northampton, Lady Marian Alford, and Lord William Compton. Mr. de Norman was for a short period attached to the British Legation at Washington, and was afterwards transferred to Berlin. For a short time he served in the 2d Royal Surrey Militia. On the declaration of war against Russia Mr. de Norman proceeded to the East, and was temporally attached, with the rank of captain in Turkey, to the Osmanli Horse Artillery of the Turkish Contingent; he was also attached to Lieut.-Colonel Simmons, the British Commissioner for the Turco-Persian Boundary, and afterwards appointed an attache at Constantinople, and on the appointment of the Hon. F. Bruce to his mission to China, in 1858, he was nominated first attache.

Mr. Harry Smith Parkes.—This energetic and valuable servant of the Crown, also stated to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, was employed under the late Sir Harry Pottinger, in June, 1842, for his proficiency in the Chinese language. He acted as interpreter at Foo-chow-foo in 1845 and 1846, and interpreter at Shanghai in 1848. In the succeeding year he proceeded to Amoy in a similar capacity. In 1851 he was selected to proceed to Formosa, to distribute rewards to the Chinese, and acquitted himself greatly to the satisfaction of his superiors. In August, 1854, he was appointed British Consul at Amoy, and the following year accompanied Sir John Bowring to Siam, on that gentleman's special mission. He had the honour to come home with the Siamese treaty with this country, and to return with its ratification, in January, 1856. On his return to Canton he was appointed (June, 1856,) consul, and from September, 1858, when he was transferred to Shanghai. On the Earl of Elgin reaching China, he was selected as principal interpreter.

Mr. Henry Brougham Loch—This gentleman, announced as one of the unfortunate captives at Pekin, entered the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Cavalry in 1844, and was an aide-de-camp to Lord Gough. He served through the Sutlej campaign, and after holding the adjutancy of his regiment three years he was appointed second in command of Skinner's Horse, in 1851. He returned to England early in 1854, and volunteered his services to the army in Bulgaria, to assist to organise the Turkish cavalry. He accompanied the army to the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma. He resigned his commission in the East India Company's service, and for a time was in the Cheshire Yeomanry. In April, 1857, he accompanied the Earl of Elgin in his mission to China as first attache, and was selected by that nobleman to bring home the treaty with Japan, signed at Jedda in August, 1858.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The lamented nobleman, Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldertre, and Maltravers, in the peerage of England, Premier Duke and Earl of England, and Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, was the eldest of the three sons of Henry Charles 16th duke and Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland. The late duke was born Nov. 7, 1815, so that he had recently only completed his 45th year. He married, 19th June, 1839, Augusta Mary, second daughter of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, by whom he leaves surviving issue two sons and seven daughters.

The late duke was, before he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, educated under the care of the Rev. Mr. Joyce. Shortly after leaving Cambridge he entered the army as cornet in the Life Guards. In 1837 he was first returned to the House of Commons for the family borough of Arundel, which constituency he represented up to 1851. The latter year he was returned for Limerick, all the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood being exercised to promote his return, and sat in the House of Commons up to July, 1852. In his place in Parliament he was a consistent supporter of the views of the Roman Catholics, not only of England but of Ireland, and was greatly esteemed by all Christians for his unostentatious piety and benevolence.

The illustrious family of which the late duke was the lineal descendant first obtained rank as peers in 1459, *temp.* Henry VI., in the person of Sir John Howard, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. He was raised in the reign of Richard III. to the high title of Duke of Norfolk, in 1483. Two years afterwards he was attainted, as well as his eldest son, but was in 1848 restored to the family honours. The illustrious family of the Howards during the reign of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth met with various vicissitudes, until the dukedom was ultimately regained in 1664. Descended from scions of the noble house are the Earls of Suffolk and Effingham, now in our peerage.

The deceased is succeeded in the dukedom and ancient titles by his eldest son, Henry, born 27th December, 1847.

The families of the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord George and Lady Adeliza Manners, Lord and Lady Petre, Lord and Lady Stafford, and many others of rank, are placed in mourning by the death of his grace.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The India and China letters by the overland mail, were dispatched to the provinces this morning by the earliest trains. The mails for India, China, and Australia will remain open till this evening, to allow replies to the letters which will be delivered in London this morning.

THE ALLIED ARMIES IN CHINA.

The advices by the overland mail from Hong-kong are to October 13.

The English mails of August 26, arrived out on Oct. 9. Details are given of the capture of Mr. Parkes and several Englishmen by the Chinese; they were well treated. It was previously known that the demand of the Chinese Commanders at Tien-Tsin for further delay was met by an order for the advance of the allies. The towns upon the march were found to be in a great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. On the morning of the 18th Sept. it was found that the army was surrounded by the Tartar troops. An engagement immediately took place which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on September 21st, when about 25 of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Pekin, and proposals were made to re-open negociations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the allied army. The latest news is to September 27th and 28th, when the allied army was still in position seven or eight miles from Pekin, and two or three from Tung-chan.

INDIA.

The dates by the Calcutta mail are to Oct. 22nd. The recommendations of the committee for the revision of the tariff are, that duties on piece goods should be calculated according to the weight of each piece at a uniform rate of 15d. per lb. They also recommend that duties on all articles which produce less than 500 rupees a-year should be swept away altogether. Another suggestion is, the return to the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duties, but the finances will not admit it; their trade at Calcutta was dull, and markets overstocked.

REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN NATIVE ARMY.

The *Madras Gazette* of October 26 contains an order abolishing 3 Regiments of Madras Light Cavalry, and reducing the strength of 52 Native Infantry Regiments to 600 rank and file each. The saving will amount to £200,000 a year.

PAPAL POLICY.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The majority of the cardinals are said to be opposed to the policy of Cardinal Antonelli. It is also asserted that dissension exists between Cardinal Antonelli and Monsigneur de Merode. It is the general conviction here that the Pope will remain for some time without temporal government.

The Spanish Minister remains at Gaeta. All the other Ministers have withdrawn to Rome. The Pope, dissatisfied with his Nuncio at Gaeta, will send another representative to that place. Should King Francis II. leave Gaeta he is expected to go to Rome. The former Franco' Belgian battalion complains against Monsignor de Merode.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, TUESDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains the following appointments:—Count Persigny, Minister of the Interior; M. Billault, Minister without portfolio; M. Forcade Loroquette, Minister of Finance; M. Marque, Minister without portfolio; M. Benedetti Councillor of State for extraordinary service.

AMALGAMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

A notice from the Horse Guards intimates that the competitive examinations for the artillery and engineer service in India will cease. The next competitive examination, for the artillery and engineer services generally, will commence 7th January, 1861. The number of vacancies to be competed for is 70. The successful candidates will be admitted in the first instance to the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, and eventually transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* notices that the fall in the Funds yesterday was caused by mercantile telegrams from New York, quoting the rates of exchange for London bankers' bills on London at 106½, a decline of ½ per cent since the previous advices. It attributes this alteration solely to the agitation for disunion having caused a great amount of Southern bills to be suddenly thrown on the New York market, for which gold has been taken, thus causing a sharp pressure for money. The New York Bankers would buy these bills to any amount at low terms, but to obtain the funds they would have to sell their own drafts on England, and to submit to a considerable sacrifice in the rate. The effect of such operations can be but temporary, and should cause no uneasiness.

THE TRENT VALLEY ACCIDENT.

It is stated that the London and North-Western Company do not intend to contest the claims for compensation to the relatives of the cattle drivers killed near Atherstone station. The loss which the company will sustain by the accident is estimated at £20,000.

THE ROAD MURDER INQUIRY.

The motion was made so late in this term that cause cannot be shown against the rule *nisi* until Hilary term, which does not commence before the 11th of next January, and the new inquiry, if eventually ordered to issue, cannot come off before February.

SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA.

The Limerick Company's (ss.) Mangerton, which arrived at Plymouth this morning, reports that a barque was seen on fire on Saturday evening, 50 miles S.E. of Cape Clear; a full rigged ship was near. The Mangerton sent out a boat, but the boisterous weather prevented communication. The barque is supposed to have been bound for Port Phillip.

THE CORN MARKET.

Yesterday there was a great decline of 1s to 2s, while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unsaleable at a reduction of 4s. Foreign wheat, arrivals of which are very large, was about 1s per quarter lower than on Monday week.

Irish Fairs.

GOREY FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOV. 24TH.—Although the weather threatened stormy, business commenced at an early hour to-day. There was a large attendance of both buyers and sellers of stock, considering that there was some misunderstanding about the fair, as stated in the almanacs, some naming this day, and others Dec. 1st; an error that should be corrected, for there ought to be no variation in the published lists of fairs. After many transactions had been made, I learned from the most reliable source that beef realised from 45s to 56s per cwt. Mutton, 6½d to 7½d per lb, and scarce in supply. Fat pigs rated high, and all bought up. Kish pigs, 8s to 15s each, and store pigs were dull, and not much in demand. Springers found buyers at £10 to £15 each, but store cattle remained dull of inquirers. There are no horses brought for sale except on four periods of the year, as established by the Town Commissioners shortly after their election. The gallant Colonel Stewart, 14th Light Dragoons, has attended this ancient borough lately, and put a stir to the sale of horse flesh, in purchasing suitable animals for her Majesty's service, and it is confidently expected that this town will hold excellent and attractive horse fairs in future. I must mention that, amongst the many sales of fat cattle, Mr. Michael Flusk, of Gorey, purchased twenty head, viz.—fifteen from Rev. Wm. Hamilton, four from Mr. Whitmore, of Bann View, and one from Rev. David Kent, all very fine in quality. Mr. John Flusk bought largely also—five from John Birbidge, Esq., Larch Hill; three from Captain Esmonde, Ballynestragh, and other superior animals, pleasing to those who knew how to touch them. The Messrs. Flusk are celebrated for their remarkably fine show of meat every Saturday's market here. The fair, on the whole, was a good one, and an extensive amount of business took place.

CALLAN, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—This old-established fair, held on to-day, was a very good one with respect to the amount of stock on the green, but not so as regards the business done. The following were the prices obtained in each branch of the fair:—Fat beef, of a good quality, sold at from 60s to 62s per cwt.; inferior quality sunk as low as 40s per do. Dry stock, which was not much looked after, brought from £5 to £9 each; stores sold at from £7 to £12 each; young stock, from £3 to £6 each. Springers sold at 14 and 15 guineas each, but were very scarce; dairy cows brought from £9 to £14 each; strippers from £5 to £7 10s each. There was a large sheep fair, and a pretty good demand. Sheep sold at from 30s to 40s, and 2 guineas each. Lambs at from 20s to 30s each. There was but a small fair of pigs. Bacon brought from 50s to 54s per cwt.; some lots went to 57s per cwt.; small pigs ranged at from 7s 6d to 15s, 30s, and £3 per head.

MUNSTER PRESBYTERY.—Pursuant to memorial the Munster Presbytery met on Tuesday, the 20th instant, in the Presbyterian place of meeting in Kilrush, at three o'clock p.m. The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Tipperary, Moderator, preached an appropriate sermon to a most respectable and intelligent congregation of one hundred people. After sermon, &c., the presbytery proceeded to business in terms of the memorial, and, seeing their way clear, at once formed the adherents into a regular congregation of the Presbyterian Church, after which a unanimous call was given to the Rev. Wm. Sorsby to be their minister, which Mr Sorsby accepted. Arrangements were then made by the presbytery, for installation which is fixed for the 19th December. Several eminent ministers are appointed to take part in the general service of the day. Mr. Sorsby has supplied in Kilrush since the 19th Aug. last, and enters upon his formal pastorate under encouraging circumstances. Mr. Sorsby is a popular and impressive preacher; and while he will labour specially for his own Church and denomination, will show a truly catholic spirit to all those who love the Lord Jesus.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather still continues very severe and tempestuous, the wind blowing strongly from the east. In consequence of the strong gale which blew yesterday morning the express boat did not leave for Holyhead at nine o'clock, as usual. The mail steamship started, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather was not delayed more than half an hour on the voyage beyond the ordinary time. The Iron Duke sailed at seven o'clock for Liverpool. There were not many passengers on board.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at one o'clock yesterday by Dr. White, in a room in the Westland-row terminus of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, on the body of Henry Kennedy, aged 64 years, who had been engaged in the employment of the company for more than twenty-five years, who on the previous evening was knocked down by a steam engine, whereby several wounds were inflicted on his head and body, which caused instant death. A respectable jury having been sworn,

Surgeon George Porter, on examination, deposed that he had examined the body, and found that deceased had received a fracture of the right arm; he also observed an abrasion on the right leg, and a contusion on the perinæum; the skull was fractured into a number of small fragments. He considered those wounds quite sufficient to have caused death, and also from the appearance of the wounds, the deceased was facing the engine when he first came in contact with it.

John M'Farlane was next sworn, and upon examination stated that he was employed by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company as a pointsman at Westland-row terminus; he had known deceased, who was also in the employment of the company; shortly after the half-past six train went out, on Monday evening, he saw the deceased coming up on the opposite side of the line, with a lighted lamp in his hand; he was after examining some of the carriages, and placing them on the side line; deceased remarked to witness that there would not be sufficient room on the side line for the next train; deceased was not then on the line on which the train was to come towards Kingstown; the engine which struck him had left the carriages on the line at the station, ready to start, and, on being detached from them, advanced up the line, in the direction of Kingstown, towards its proper station; had the deceased remained in the place where he stood when he (witness) spoke to him, the engine might have passed him without injuring him; from the time he last spoke to him he had not time to alarm him of the approach of the engine; the engine did not pass over him; it dragged him along; when he saw deceased after the accident his head lay on, or close to, the rail, and his body and limbs lay between the rails; he was lying partly on his back and shoulders; deceased was in the discharge of his duty when the the accident occurred; he was a temperate man and bore a very excellent character.

Michael Garner, residing at Gratton-court, off Mount-street, stated that he was employed by the railway company as a stoker; he was on duty on the Princess engine at twenty minutes to seven o'clock on yesterday evening; it was usual to move the engine up the line in order to supply it with oil; this cannot be effected except while the engine is in motion with the steam off; the engine was moving slowly when the accident occurred, while passing over the spot where deceased fell he felt that some obstructions was given to the engine, and thought it resulted from some fire ashes which lay in that place and might have fallen down on the rail. Witness was at the time on front of the engine, stooping down over a valve, placing oil in it, and was facing Westland-row; on his returning with the tender John Doyle, the engine-driver, inquired of him if he had felt anything, and before he had time to answer him he heard the pointsman, John M'Farland, calling out "Is he killed;" the engine was returning to the train at the time; there was a large lamp lighted in front of the engine; the lamp which deceased had was the ordinary messenger's lamp, with one side lit and three sides dark; this lamp was lighted when found lying on the ground after deceased had met with the accident.

John Diger, engine driver, deposed that he had been engaged on the Princess engine on the previous evening; he saw deceased about five minutes previous to the occurrence of the accident; he had taken three lamps of the main line and placed them on the side line; the engine would not receive the oil when worked by a reverse motion; the whole body of the engine was between me and the deceased when the accident took place; had he seen the deceased the distance would have been too short to be able to stop the engine.

The jury then returned a verdict to the effect "that the deceased met with his death by accidentally coming in contact with the Princess' steam-engine, on Monday night last, at the Westland-row Terminus, of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, while then employed in the capacity of a porter."

Mr. Guinness, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the company.

On Sabbath last the Rev. Samuel J. Hanson preached in the Scotch Church, York-street, Kingstown, one of a series of sermons—"The Church's possessions—the way to guard them." The discourse, which was most eloquent and impressive, is, we understand, to be followed up by lectures on succeeding Sabbath evenings, the one announced for next Lord's day being:—"The rich man's trouble, and his way to get rid of it."

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., presided in the court.

P. Whelan, J. Jennings, and G. Goggins, appeared upon cross summonses to answer the charge preferred in both cases for having committed a grievous assault upon each other respectively, about three weeks ago. From the evidence it appeared that Jennings held some premises in Kingstown Avenue from Whelan, who was most anxious to get possession of the said premises in consequence of not having received any rent from Jennings for a considerable time. On the night in question, Whelan effected an entrance, although the son stated he had locked the door on that night previous to going to the house where he and his father lived. When Whelan gained an entrance, he brought a man named Goggins with him, and thus both kept possession, and refused to give it up when required to do so by Jennings on the following morning. Jennings, it appears, endeavoured to obtain a forcible entrance, and for this purpose, broke, with an iron bar, the windows and doors of the house, thus a struggle ensued, in which Whelan used a pitch fork and Goggins a small poker, with which he struck Jennings several times on the head, and from the effects of which he was unable sooner to appear in court.—The magistrate dismissed this case on the ground that it was beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, it being a matter for an action at law in a superior court.

IRISH MISSION UNION PRAYER MEETING.—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named mission was held in the Metropolitan Hall, when the undermentioned clergymen, belonging to different religious denominations within the city, were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott, in the chair; Revds. Mathews, S. G. Morrison, T. Nelson, T. A. Jones, W. L. Giles, and John Moran.

THE PULPIT.—The Rev. J. D. Powell, from England, will preach at the Union Special Service in the Metropolitan Hall on this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 26th of Nov., 1860. No. of depositors, 287; amount lodged, £19 16s. 3d.; new accounts opened, 33; No. of withdrawals, 61; amounts withdrawn, £18 13s. 5d.; total No. of deposits to this date, 2154; total amount lodged, £735 7s. 7d. Robert H. Scott, hon. Secretary.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. CROLY.—THE INQUEST.—On Monday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock Mr. Charles St. Clair Bedford, coroner for the city of Westminster, held an inquest in the board-room of King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, city, the distinguished writer and preacher. The death of the rev. gentleman, which occurred on Saturday afternoon under circumstances most distressing to his family, has caused profound sorrow to his parishioners, to whom he was to have preached on Sunday as usual, and to a large circle of friends and admirers. The jury having viewed the body, Mr. Clement Uvedale Price, of the firm of Messrs. Tooke, Hallowes, and Price, 39, Bedford-row, solicitors to the deceased, identified the body as that of Dr. Croly. The doctor, witness believed, had enjoyed very good health. Mr. Pelham-Clinton Croly, son of the deceased, articled clerk to Messrs. Tooke and Co., said that his father left his residence, 9, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past four or thereabouts. Witness saw him leave the house, and in answer to him the doctor said that he should return at six o'clock. He appeared in his usual health and in good spirits; had he not been well witness would have insisted on accompanying him, or would have begged him not to go out. Some time back Dr. Croly had complained of pains in the chest; but they seemed to have ceased altogether, and he was accustomed to say lately that he had never felt better. Thomas Osborne Tucker, of 56, Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate, solicitor's clerk, said he knew the person of the deceased. On Saturday afternoon, in Holborn, near the corner of Warwick-court, witness saw deceased stagger on the foot pavement; his hat came off, and he fell backward, his head lying on a corner of the pavement. William Eldridge, 85 E, said—About half-past four on Saturday afternoon, I was in Holborn on duty, and heard that an elderly gentleman had fallen down. I went up and found deceased in a sitting position on the pavement, his head held up by two persons. I examined him, and found him quite insensible. I then called a cab, by which time two medical gentlemen had come up and pronounced deceased to be either dead or dying. He was then taken to the hospital in the cab. Mr. James Usher Huxley, house-surgeon to King's College Hospital, saw deceased when he was brought into the hospital. He was quite dead, and had been so for about ten minutes. There were no external injuries, or any means of discovering the cause of death. A *post mortem* examination was therefore held, and it was found that the deceased had been suffering considerably from disease of the coronary arteries of the heart—the arteries were ossified. He died from *angina pectoris*. The brain was quite healthy, though the arteries of the brain were diseased. Mr. William Harvey, of 2, Soho-square, surgeon, said that he was on intimate terms with deceased, and had occasionally advised him professionally. Witness had suspected for some time that the doctor was suffering from disease of the heart, as he complained of indigestion and pains of the chest at times. Mr. Harvey added that he perfectly coincided in the last witness' opinion as to the cause of death. The coroner briefly recapitulated the evidence, remarking that as the life of Dr. Croly was a valuable one, and the public looked on him with interest, it was satisfactory that the inquiry had taken place. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Natural death from disease of the heart."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOV. 24TH.—The *Patrie* mentions that the French troops, marching down to Terracina, were everywhere well received, and that, besides the occupation of Terracina, the garrisons of Velletri and Frosolo one after the other. These military changes render the are to be increased. These military changes render the French army of the eastern frontier of the States of the Church, which, says the *Patrie*, will ensure the most perfect tranquillity. According to the Nationalites of Turin, a deputation from the clergy of Naples went in procession on the 19th, to the Royal Palace, to offer their congratulations to Victor Emmanuel. They were accompanied by an immense crowd. General Ulloa has accompanied by an immense crowd. General Ulloa has written a letter from Marseilles, disclaiming all connection with Francis II., and announcing that his most ardent wish, in common with that of every good Italian, is to see all Italy united under the liberal and constitutional royalty of Victor Emmanuel.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* expresses itself highly displeased with Lord John Russell's circular to Sir J. Hudson, and asks what would be the consequences if the principles of public law, as approved of by the English statesman, were put in practice by the inhabitants of Ireland and the Ionian Isles ?

The *Constitutionnel* has an article, in which it explains the advantages of the arrangement just entered into by the Banks of France and England, admitting, however, that the gain will be on the French side.

We have Madrid journals up to the 19th. Most of them have their borders decorated, and contain appropriate pieces of poetry, in honour of the Queen of Spain's *fete* day. They contain no political news of interest.

The Emperor has decreed that out of the 1,000,000f. left at his disposal by the death of Prince Jerome 300,000f. shall be added to the dowry of the Princess Mathilde; the remaining 700,000f. to return to the Treasury.

Mr. Cobden, accompanied by Monsieur Voisin, Receiver-General of the department of the Maine et Loire, arrived at Nantes on the 21st, and was entertained at dinner by the Prefect. From Nantes he intends visiting St. Nizaire. The object of his tour is to collect commercial information.

An Imperial decree has just appeared, permitting the export of iron ores free of duty.

The leading merchants of Orleans are about to present a petition, praying for a reduction in the charges for telegraphic dispatches.

Monsieur Liedts, Governor of Brabant, has arrived here to renew negociations for a treaty of commerce with France.

A law in the *Presse* an interesting article from the pen of M. Figuier, on the reproduction of manuscripts by photography; and as the art of photography has become so fashionable among amateurs, the article in question will, I think, be read with general interest. M. Figuier commences by remarking that, "on old manuscripts the ink, under the influence of time, assumes a yellowish tint, which often becomes undistinguishable from that of the parchment. In consequence, they cannot be read without the greatest difficulty. Now, during the photographic process, the bright and polished parts of the parchment reflect light much better than those where the ink has been deposited. No matter how colourless the ink may appear, it has not lost its antiphogenic qualities, opposed to the phogenic ones of the parchment, and, thanks to this opposition, black characters may be produced on the sensitive surface, in return for much paler ones on the original." The Sporza Manuscript has recently been reproduced in this way, many passages being actually revived which, in the original, could not be deciphered.

Madame de Genlis' granddaughter, the Baroness Durard, has just died. The plan of transplanting full grown trees is very much practised here, and it is this custom which gives to the new Boulevards the air of having existed for years. The process of transplanting these trees is a most difficult one, requiring as it does so much care, but it is found to succeed perfectly, the trees not appearing to suffer in the least. There is a fine old Lebanon cedar at Chaillot, which is about to be moved from there to the Champs Elysees. It is late in the season to be changing its quarters, but, as the weather is mild, it will, I hope, accomplish its journey in safety.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The new Imperial decrees concerning the Senate and Corps Legislatif will be the theme of much dissentient and conflicting commentary on your side of the Channel; but there is a highly important concession to public control by the announced admission of "strangers in the gallery" for both assemblies, and also in the right recognised, as part of senatorial as well as representative privileges, to interrogate and catechise the Ministerial benches on any point of foreign or domestic policy which may require satisfactory explanation.

The return of Walewski to Cabinet functions would under other circumstances betoken no good to Italy, but in the present posture of affairs the ex-champion of Grand Dukes and Normanby of bygone Courts must find his old occupation utterly gone. The *Debats* has emphatically declared that there can be no half measures, no compromise, no middle term in dealing with the Peninsula, unless statesmen seek deliberately to nullify themselves, and the question of Venice is every day assuming a more decided aspect, and every rag (even to this last) of the old tattered Holy Alliance policy is torn to atoms by the undying force and recuperative energy of a whole nation's resolve.

The *Correspondance Stern* (Berlin paper) positively announces that France, Prussia, and England are in negociation with Austria about the terms of relinquishment, and that these three Powers are agreed to some territorial compensation to the Lower Danube, the nature of which it is rather difficult to conjecture. The Prussian journal goes on to add that Russia opposes some difficulty to any extension of Austrian influence in that quarter, but that this obstacle is likely to be removed by certain arrangements favourable to the development of the Russo-Greek element in the Levant, by aggrandising and consolidating the kingdom of Greece. One of the symptoms that such a plan is entertained at the Tuileries is found in *L'Independance Belge* with reference to a late movement among some Bulgarian Dissenters, who, to withdraw from the political pressure of Russia, have imagined a secession to the Latin communion, and have actually sent an address to Rome embodying that measure. As they had also claimed the aid of France in furtherance of the scheme, orders had reached M. Lavalette to discountenance on the part of this Government any political agitation of this sort, the ignorance of the seceders in all theological questions being a guarantee that religion has nothing to do with the business.

It is remarked in Paris that the Russian Minister Rescoff dined last night in the family circle at the residence of the Princess Mathilde with the Emperor, and that the Prussian Envoy was in attendance at the evening assembly, and that all the newly-appointed Cabinet Ministers joined the party. Mathilde is now in a position to act the part so long played at Paris by Countess Lieven, inasmuch as this week a reversion of 300,000f. a year (£12,000), part of her late father's civil allowance, has been made over on her, in addition to her previous jointure from Demidoff, and other endowments from the civil list.

The unexpected sale by the banker Felix Solar of his valuable collection of rare MS. books (*incunabula*), compiled with the known fact that he has either mortgaged or parted with the property he had purchased in *La Fleur de Grandin*, to the banker Mirabaud, already owner of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, has formed a topic of speculation as to his financial position, which well-informed folks know to be perfectly sound; nor would I allude to it at all but to record a rather felicitous adaptation to his supposed case of pecuniary difficulties in a wag applying to him the distich every schoolboy has learnt by rote—

Donec eris Felix multos numerabis amicos.
Tempora si fuerint nubila Solar eris.

Letters from the Hague announce the removal, by legislative enactment in the Dutch Chambers, of the formalities which hitherto rendered access to the East India possessions of Holland very difficult to foreigners. It was currently reported that the intending visitor or settler should get two responsible Dutchmen of the mother country to go security for his good behaviour in Batavia, Java, or the Spice Island Archipelago, which thus were fenced round, like Japan, from foreign interlopers. The impolicy of this antiquated system has dawned on the mind of Mynheer, and Europeans may now go unrestricted "down among the Dutchmen" in those remote diggings.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on Sunday evening, says :—

The decree which appears in the *Moniteur* this morning shows how well-founded were the doubts expressed of the intention of the Emperor to grant "liberal reforms." Seldom has an enlightened and civilised country been insulted by a measure more derisive. As my Saturday's letter will have informed you what was expected was a real liberal measure—it was thought that the press would be freed from its trammels; that the Legislative Assembly would obtain some degree of control over the acts of the Executive. In a word, that the "reforms" talked about would be something besides a mockery. I warned you how fallacious were those hopes, and the event has fully justified my anticipations. The decree in the *Moniteur* merely authorises the Government nominees in the Corps Legislatif, and its "silent sister," the Senate, to vote an address in answer to the Imperial Speech, and the Corps Legislatif is to be permitted to amend such measures as it is allowed to give an opinion upon. The papers are not to be allowed to report the proceedings, but the Government officials will draw up an account of the proceedings, and forward it to the journals, whilst the *Moniteur* next morning will publish a "full report," and we all know from previous experience what that means. That is the sum total of the "extension of liberty" which the Government feels disposed to grant, and the Government hirelings will, no doubt, reproach the Liberal press for their "ingratitude" in not being delighted with the Imperial condescension. Meanwhile the law which enables a Minister to inflict warnings, suspensions, and suppressions continues in full force; the famous *lois des suspects*, which gives the Imperial Government the same privileges as those conferred in olden days by the *lettre de cachet*, remains in full operation. The innovation merely gives an appearance of greater freedom—the chains are more carefully concealed, but the wretches whose movements they hamper cannot forget their existence, though they may not be so apparent to the public eye. In a word the "concessions" are unanimously set down as an insolent deception by those who had been shortsighted enough to suppose that the Emperor really meant to give up a little of the power concentrated in his hands. Those who have made Imperialism their study may point out to the decree as a further proof of the conclusion they have long arrived at, that a Government which has only subsisted by oppressing intellect and education, by appealing to the passions of a ruffianly mob, and to the blind support of military mercenaries, cannot at any future time of its career appeal to the intelligence and education of the country, whose unanimous verdict condemns its very existence. The Imperial Government has declared war to the knife against those classes of society whose participation in the Government can alone ensure the success of liberal institutions, and they are by no means blinded as to their real character of the modifications now announced for the purpose of deceiving the ignorant vulgar at home and abroad, and affording a fresh theme to journalistic flunkeyism at home and abroad, to celebrate the great goodness, wisdom, and sagacity of the "Saviour of Society." The decree runs thus :—

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French.

"To all whom these presents may concern greeting :—

"Desiring to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our Government, and a marked proof of our confidence, we decree :—

"Art. 1. That the Senate and the Corps Legislatif shall annually vote an address in reply to our speech at the opening of the Chambers.

"Art. 2. This address will be discussed in the presence of the Government Commissioners, who will give the Chamber the necessary explanations on the interior and exterior policy of the Empire.

"Art. 3. In order to facilitate to the Legislative Body the expression of its opinion in the preparation of the laws and the exercise of the right of amendment, Art. 54 of our decree of March 22, 1852 is put in force, and the regulation of the Legislative Body is modified in the following manner :—

"Immediately after the distribution of the projects of law, and at the day fixed by the president, the Legislative Body, before naming its commission, assembles in secret committee, a summary discussion is opened on the project of law and the Government Commissioners take part in it. The present disposition is applicable neither to projects of law of local interest, nor to cases of urgency.

"Art. 4. In order to render the reproduction of the debates of the Senate and the Legislative Body more complete, the following project of a senatus consulte shall be presented to the Senate, and will :—

"'The reports of the sittings of the Senate and the Legislative Body, drawn up by the secretaires-redacteurs under the authority of the President of each Assembly, are addressed every evening to the journals. Moreover, the debates of every sitting are reported in short-hand, and inserted *in extenso* in the official journal of the following day.'

"Art. 5. During the session, the Emperor will name the Ministers without portfolio to defend before the Chambers, in concert with the President and the member of the Council of State, the projects of law of the Government.

"Art. 6. The Ministry of our household is suppressed; its functions are joined to those of the Grand Marshal of the Palace.

"Art. 7. The Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed. The Administration of the Colonies is united with the Ministry of the Marine.

"Art. 8. Services which do not directly belong to public instruction or the special establishments of the University are withdrawn from the Ministry of Public Instruction, and placed among the functions of the Ministry of State.

"Art. 9. The Stud Department is removed from the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and placed among the functions of the Ministry of State."

The decree also orders some changes in the functions of the Ministries of Public Instruction, Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.

"Art. 10. M. Chasseloup-Laubat has been appointed Marine and Colonial Minister.

"Art. 11. Marshal Pelissier has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

"Art. 12. Admiral Hamelin has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

"Art. That part of the public service which is not directly connected with public instruction, as well as the special establishments of the University, are transferred from the Ministry of Instruction to that of the State.

"Art. 13. The Ministers without portfolios have the rank and treatment of the Ministers with functions; they form part of the Council of Ministers, and are lodged at the expense of the State.

"Art. 14. Our Minister of State is charged with the direction of the present decree.

"Done at the Palace of the Tuileries.

"Nov. 24, 1860. "NAPOLEON.

"By the Emperor.

"The Minister of State, A. WALEWSKI."

The only evening papers which are not in the pay of Government, the *Presse* and the *Gazette de France*, say as much touching this precious decree as they dare venture. In the *Presse* M. Neffizer, with his usual quite irony, says :—

"Our share in the public satisfaction is wholly disinterested, the more so as the decree now published does not contain the slightest allusion to the press."

The *Presse* also publishes the 54th article of the decree of March 22nd, 1852. I subjoin it, and you will see the value of the power of amendment which is conferred upon the Chamber—

"Art. 54. In the event of any article (of a bill) being rejected, that article is referred to the commission. Each deputy may present amendments to it in the time prescribed by Articles 48 and 49 of the present decree. present any amendment they think fit! If the commission is of opinion that a fresh proposition should be made, the substance thereof is transmitted to the President of the Legislative Body, who transmits it to the Council of State. The formalities prescribed by Articles 51, 52, 53 and 54 of the present decree are then gone through, and the public vote which follows is definitive."

The *Gazette de France* courageously remarks, that the measure is only to use the Liberal party as a weapon by which the Emperor may combat his Ultramontane and clerical opponents.

In the *Pays* M. Granier de Cassagnac devotes half a column to the glorification of the Emperor's "wisdom," &c. What effect this nauseous stuff must produce upon the Imperial mind it would be curious to know. M. Granier, however, as a member of the Corps Legislatif, probably fancies himself bound to express his "gratitude." The *Opinions Nationale* promises to give its opinion to-morrow. The *Patrie* has a feeble ejaculation of satisfaction, which is not more than was to be expected.

From Naples we have a confirmation of the illness of Francis II., which, under the circumstances, is but natural. The last two months have been sufficient to try the health of a far stronger man. His resistance, which may now be pronounced at an end, will shed a halo round his name, and redeem the faults which marked the commencement of his unpopular reign. Though all friends of Italy must rejoice at his fall, it is impossible not to respect the courage and manly bearing he has shown in adversity.

The new liberal system was inaugurated to day by the seizure of a host of papers. The *Morning* and *Evening Herald*, the *Morning* and *Evening Standard*, *Press*, *Saturday Review*, *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Nord* of Brussels, and others of less note, were confiscated by the Imperial police.

The conferences which commenced on Wednesday at the Foreign-office, relative to the cession of Venetia, were, I am informed, continued yesterday. In addition to the representatives of Austria and Russia, the Prussian Minister, Prince de Reuss, was present.

It is whispered that other changes besides those announced in the *Moniteur* are in contemplation. M. de Persigny will, *dit-on*, replace at the Home Office M. Billault, whose oratorical powers are to be turned to account in a ministership *sans portefeuille*. The London embassy will, it is reported, devolve in that case on M. de Morny, who is notorious for his anti-English feeling.

M. Guersault, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, was on Friday sentenced to £40 fine for publishing false news —viz, a note which he represented as coming from the Austrian Embassy, which stated that Prince Metternich had presented an ultimatum to the Emperor. It came out on the trial that the note, which probably came from M. de la Guerronière's office, was sent to a lithographic news agency in Paris, where it fell into the hands of M. Texier, a journalist in favour at the Palais Royal. M. Texier stated he took it to Prince Napoleon. The President tried to prevent him from pronouncing the august name, and told the *grifier* (the functionary acting as *Verges* on the occasion) to write down the "Prince's secretary," notwithstanding M. Texier's demurring. The scent, I am informed, was highly amusing, and derived additional piquancy when M. Guersault stated he got the "false news from the Palais Royal." However, it not being M. Guersault's interest to compromise his protector, his counsel was instructed to draw it mild, and the sentence was cheerfully acquiesced in. A full report of the case would be as good as a farce. The efforts of the President to check the ever-willing witnesses prodigced, I am told by one who was present, an effect which Keeley or Robson might envy.

CONDITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN DOMINIONS.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Naples, Nov. 19 :—

The annexations to Sardinia which have taken place in Central Italy were completed with calmness, and accompanied by a real enthusiasm for the union of Italy under the sovereign rule of Victor Emmanuel. The annexation of Naples forms a painful contrast to the rest of Italy in this respect. The Bourbons had given the priests more power here, the political spy more authority, whilst the education of the people, if education it may be called, taught the ignorant to mix up mysteriously the authority of the King with that of religion—thus often giving the image of a Ferdinand or a Francis the same place on the altar of the Church as that assigned to a Madonna or the saints. Beyond the large towns the Government and priestly authority were one and the same, and alike feared and respected. Imagine such a population at the present moment infested with wandering bands of broken up troops, and priests and monks urging them to believe they have a right to plunder "the enemies of the Church and King." From the districts of Terra di Livoro, the Abruzzi, and other distant provinces, we hear of outrages of every description. Groups of men prowl about from village to village, begging first, then threatening, and finally, if not satisfied, seizing by main force food, clothing, money (if they can find it), and, in fact, doing the work of brigands. Throughout the country the reactionary friends of the King at Gaeta seek to create anarchy, with the view of disgusting the people with King Victor Emmanuel and constitutional rule. With such a population as the Neapolitan, and under such circumstances as I have described, you may imagine the result. It will take some time to correct all this, and require all the energy of Sardinian troops and Sardinian authority to restore tranquility. We have had one or two small reactionary demonstrations in the city of Naples—one headed by a priest, and another by an officer of the Royal Guard. In each instance these Bourbon chiefs paid a number of lazzaroni one carlino (4d) each to run after them in the streets with white flags and shout "Viva Francesco Secondo!" The National Guard soon dispersed the small mob, and many arrests took place

The reactionary party will not succeed in the capital; at least to any extent. Farini and his Cabinet are acting with praiseworthy vigour; and, depend upon it, the ecclesiastical revolutionists will be punished, in Northern Italy. To relieve the lower classes, Government has done away with the duty on all breadstuffs entering the city of Naples, as well as beans and other articles of food consumed by the poor. This is a great boon, for food is now very dear, and no ruler in this country can afford to neglect discontent originating in scarcity. Ferdinand used to say, "I can govern my people with cheap bread and Swiss soldiers."

Another wise act on the part of the King of Italy is the gift of 200,000f. from his private purse for educational purposes. It is felt by the Sardinians that Austria's strength in Italy was the ignorance of the people. Laws for the press and some useful and some practical general legislation are in preparation by the Governor Farini, and although there are many difficulties to overcome, I look forward with confidence and hope. The aristocracy—the most intelligent—have mostly returned, and the other night the noble ladies of Naples sang a hymn to the King of Italy; most have presented themselves, and the Lord Lieutenant will have a brilliant little court circle when we get settled. The whole aspect of Naples will change; and commerce, the arts and sciences will be patronised, and export and import commerce, I will venture to say, will be doubled within five years; but I suspect we shall have more taxes to pay, at least if this country is to participate in the warlike preparations of Northern Italy. We have many strangers; but the weather has been so unfavourable I do not wonder we have not yet seen any of the usual winter wanderers.

The theatres, and all places in the Toledo have been so much washed of late by the heavy rains that they look very shabby and mournful. The most handsome construction is that of the Largo di Carita—a grand column surmounted by a statue of Napoleon II. Our bay is still animated with several vessels of war—two or three British ships of war coming and going always; two Prussian steamers, and the following French ships :—La Reine Hortense, Alexandre, Redoubtable, St Louis, l'Impetueux, and the Prony. There is an equal number of foreign vessels at Gaeta.

A few words about military affairs. The English legion, like all such bodies, is discontented and quarrelling with itself and all the world. They want to get rid of their commander, Colonel Peard, and I think they will succeed. They are now quartered at Caserta. The men of Garibaldi's brave band are to be permitted (men and officers) to take service in the Sardinian army, the rank of officers being confirmed, whilst the men will have some special reward. The Bourbons, who have thrown themselves on the Sardinians by force, because the King refused to let them into Gaeta, are arriving in Naples. They, like other Neapolitan troops, will be shipped off to Piedmont, and will not return until Victor Emmanuel's power is consolidated. Your special correspondent will doubtless give you full particulars of what is going on at Gaeta. A Neapolitan officer, who was quartered there some time since, assures me that the place can hold out two or three months if the sea is open to the King, and the garrison has only to fire upon the land attack. I hear the Sardinians have lately got up their siege guns, and will open fire at the end of the month. You may ask why does Francis hold out. Simply because he believes the reaction in the kingdom will assume such proportions as to enable him to recover his throne. He believes, too, that the Sovereigns of Europe favour him, and will, after all, come to his aid if he holds out much longer. Austria and Spain send him encouraging dispatches. Napoleon keeps the seaboard open for him. Money and blessings reach Francis from Rome, and he believes that by causing more Italian blood to flow he serves the cause of Heaven and the divine right of kings.

CURIOUS EPISODE IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

On Friday last the following conversation preceded the discussion of the orders of the day :—

Count Vilain XIV. rose to speak upon a question of order. He wished to address an interpellation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Gentlemen, questions d'etiquette are often questions of national dignity. In the *Moniteur* of this morning, in reference to the arrival at Antwerp of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria, I read the following :—"As soon as the train stopped, the Empress descended from the Royal carriages, and was received by the superior authorities." It was remarked in conformity doubtless with the German ceremonial, the Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Flanders knelt upon the ground whilst kissing the hand of the Empress Elizabeth. Now, I was not at Antwerp at the time, and therefore know nothing personally of the matter; nevertheless, I say that that statement is not true—that it is impossible (Tres bien," from several voices). While I was in the Department of Foreign Affairs I have always observed the very dignified deportment of the Duchess of Brabant. I know that her Imperial Highness appreciates as the most honourable her position of Princess Royal of Belgium, and I believe that there is no person in Europe who understands the laws of etiquette better than the Duchess of Brabant. Every one, however, who is acquainted with the laws of etiquette, must be aware of the fact that no sovereign prince, or princess, ought to kneel before any other sovereign except before the Sovereign Pontiff alone. Upon one occasion only, when a sovereign princess arrived in this country to espouse the son of the King she made the gesture of bending the knee before the Sovereign. But with the exception of this isolated fact never has a prince or princess bent the knee before another. It is positively therefore that statement to which I have referred is false. In reading it this morning in the *Moniteur* I avow that a blush mantled my face. Perhaps the Minister for Foreign Affairs has experienced the same feeling. If it, however, possible that the statement in the *Moniteur*, as to what has happens to the Ministers. But I wish that he would communicate with the Duchess of Brabant, and that on to-morrow, or Monday, he would state to us here officially what I now say officiously, that the statement in the *Moniteur* is not true. We must have an explanation on this subject, because this article of the *Moniteur* will be read all the courts and chancelleries of Europe. They will laugh at us; and I, for one, object that we should be laughed at (expressions of approval).

Baron de Vriere (Minister for Foreign Affairs).—I regret that the honourable member has not given notice of his interpellation. The Chamber must be aware that this is a very delicate subject. I have not any knowledge of the fact to which my attention is now drawn. I have not read the article in the *Moniteur*. Without doubt the Government may be held responsible up to a certain point for the facts found in that journal, even if the non-official part, as it has the direction of the *Moniteur*, but you know, gentlemen, that, ordinarily speaking, it has the responsibility only of that portion of it which is comprised in the official part. It often happens that in the *Moniteur* are found communications of a non-official character, which, though apparently issuing under the control of ministers, have nevertheless, been published without having been subjected to their close examination. They contain at times even qualifications which are by no means conformable either to the political organisation of the country or the court. I therefore pray the Chamber not to require me to enter into any other explanations upon the point. I will undertake to procure the information asked for, but I am quite certain of this fact that our princes and princess are incapable of doing anything contrary to the national dignity. (Cheers.)

M. Devaux.—I cannot understand why we should constitute ourselves judges of the rules of etiquette, because such a step is certainly not the role of the Chamber. Count Vilain XVI may know the rules of etiquette. I confess I do not know them so precisely. I call upon the Chamber not to mix itself up in any matter involving a censure upon the etiquette of the court. Neither ought the court to mix itself up in what might be deemed a censure upon us. I think that each ought to confine their attention within the circle of their own attributions. I repeat it, I think that it does not come within the province of the Chamber to censure the etiquette of the Court, except as far as it may be necessary to ensure a due observance of the laws that are enacted.

Count Vilain XIV.—I do not ask the Chamber to erect itself into a judge of the etiquette of the Court. I only ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs to seek such information on the subject as will enable him to deny the statement in the *Moniteur*, in the official journal itself if not before the Chamber. The act therein reported, which I am certain is not true, will, in my eyes, be one of some embarrassment to this country if left uncontradicted.

Baron de Vriere—I ask leave to add an observation to that I have already said. The reception of the occasion alluded to was one of a family character quite, and had no official character whatever. If in that reception there was any demonstration offensive to the susceptibility of the hon. member he ought, upon consideration, to see in it but the accomplishment of a family custom observed in the particular relation of those princely families, and which partook in nowise of the character of the official etiquette of courts. This appears to me to be an essential distinction. If in the palace even princes judged it *apropos* to make certain demonstrations amongst themselves, either out of friendship or respect, the national dignity of the country could not be wounded. It is evident that in the relations of princes amongst themselves, if a Sovereign had done an act which placed him in a position *vis-a-vis* to Europe, or in a state of inferiority, the national susceptibility might be justly wounded. But in the present case the meeting was essentially a private one—indeed so private was it that the authorities prescribed a complete abstinence from the usual ceremony observed on such occasions.

M. Rogier, Minister of the Interior, remarked that some very ridiculous things often crept into the columns of the *Moniteur*. The Government could not possibly give their attention to everything that appeared in that journal.

Baron de Vriere—I think, upon reflection (I do not mean any reproach to the honourable member, whose susceptibility I honour) that the Chamber ought not to pay the least attention to any statement except what appears in an official character in the *Moniteur*. Even if this statement be true I do not think that the Chamber ought to take notice of it.

The subject then dropped.

TURKEY.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Vienna, Nov. 21 ;—

Implicit faith be given to all the reports which reach Vienna from Bulgaria, the Catholic propaganda must be making great progress in that province of Turkey, as well as in those of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. What makes the matter more surprising is, that in these provinces the major part of the population professes the orthodox Russian-Greek faith, and these are the people who are converted in masses to the Catholic religion; and this is at an epoch when such an event was least to be expected. You will understand that this event must be very disagreeable to the Government of Russia, which has always been accustomed to avail itself of the religious credulity of the orthodox Greeks to maintain and increase its political influence in these portions of the Ottoman empire; but what is not perhaps generally known is that France, as a great Catholic power, soon perceived what an advantage she might derive from this circumstance to the detriment of Russia. You will not, therefore, be surprised to learn that one meets everywhere throughout these three provinces French emissaries, who, assuming the appearance of devout Catholics, exert themselves to induce the credulous population to become converts to the Romish religion. It is known here that in many places these agents urge the numerous Rayahs, thus converted, to place themselves under the protection of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, the most powerful of all the Catholic Sovereigns. It would not, therefore, cause much astonishment if numerous requests, having countless signatures attached, praying the Emperor to deign to accept the protectorate, were to be sent to him, and thus he would be able to exercise it in the same manner that the Czar Nicholas did during his life over all converts in the European provinces of Turkey. It would result that if this project, artfully contrived and skilfully carried out by France, should succeed, as is not considered unlikely, the Emperor Napoleon, by obtaining for himself alone this great influence in the Danubian provinces, would become sooner or later the sole master of their political destiny, and, by extending his influence over the neighbouring countries peopled by the same race, he would be enabled to effect the accomplishment of his grand idea of founding a new Roumain kingdom by the union of all these peoples, in virtue of the new principle of nationalities, which kingdom would be entirely emancipated from the authority of the Ottoman Porte.

I know not how far the English Government is informed respecting this superb project, which has been long meditated upon in Paris, and has fermented, as we are assured in Vienna, in the head of the Emperor Napoleon ever since 1856; but what I do know is that all these schemes are perfectly well known to the Cabinets of Russia and Austria. It is needless to say that they take every care to prevent their execution. But the thing that makes the thing remarkable is that Russia, according to all appearance, maintains the most friendly relations with France, while the latter frustrates by every means in her power all her hopes and interferes with all the rights which she pretends to exercise over her co-religionists in the different Ottoman countries, and in which, after all her labours, wars, and sacrifices, she finds herself foiled by a power with whom she has in vain sought for the last four years to obtain an intimate alliance.

CHINA.

The following is a summary of correspondence received by last Mail :—

"The imperial commissioners were puzzled by the demands for a permanent residency at Peking, and for an immediate and large instalment of indemnity money. Their countermand for delay was met by the advance of Lord Elgin with a great portion of the allied force. Soon the towns upon the march were found to be in great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to the terrors of the name of the Barbarians. Mr. Parkes and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chuang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st September, when about twenty-five of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made, but in a quiet independent manner, to re-open negociations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have are by a rare communication with a French steamer which entered the Yang-tsze as the mail from Shanghae was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of September, when the allied army was still in its position seven or eight miles from Peking, and two or three from Tung-chau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated. The position of the prisoners, together with the want of more troops and of the siege guns, will cause considerable delay, and further complicate the question which arose between them and the imperial commissioners.

"The rebels still continue to absent themselves from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghae. Their object in coming to that place was to be at a port where they could be in contact with foreigners, and obtain foreign ammunition and arms. Having been driven from Shanghae, it is likely they will try to effect their object by advancing on one of the other ports where foreigners reside.

"In the south of China there is nothing stirring; and but for the news from the north, Hong Kong would have been quite dull during the past fortnight."

The *China Mail* also publishes the following letters from the neighbourhood of Peking, giving full accounts of the progress of the allied army :—

PU-SI-TSAI, SEPT. 22, 1860.—The first detachment of troops, consisting principally of cavalry, left Tientsin on the 8th September, and about 1,000 men followed the next day. The cavalry had halted only a few miles out of Tien-tsin, and were soon overtaken on the 9th. The column halted about half-a-mile to call Pu-k'au, which was about half deserted by its inhabitants. A market was soon established, principally by people who had followed us from Tien-tsin. Supplies were brought in, and everything was as comfortable as could be desired.

On the 10th we reached a large town called Yang-tsun where supplies were also easily obtained—400 sheep having been bought. Heavy rain fell on the afternoon, and the force was ordered to march on the 11th, from the muddy state of the road.

On the 12th the march was resumed, and a place called Nan-scai-tsun was reached, and on the 13th we arrived at Ho-si-wu, the largest town excepting Yangtsun we had seen on the march. At this place the opposition of the Chinese commenced, possibly because the town was found more deserted than any of the others, and although supplies were promised none were forthcoming. The troops, therefore, took what they could get in the place, which was finally completely plundered. We stayed here three days.

Each day's march on the way up discovered to us a more beautiful country than that which we had passed through on the preceding. As at Tien-tsin the neighbourhood, not a barren spot could be discovered; but the flatness of Nan-tsin was relieved by the trees and the hills which could be plainly seen in the morning.

Mr. Parkes and Colonel Walker usually rode on a-head with a small escort of cavalry to choose the encamping ground, and report on the state of the roads. At Ho-si-wu General Michell with the 1st Dragoons, the 99th, the 15th Punjabs, and some Artillery joined us, and the French also came up. Mr. Parkes rode on to Ma-tou and Tung-chau and made the usual arrangements for our encampment. He reported that Chinese troops were stationed at Tung-chau.

We left Ho-si-wu on the 17th, and after a very dusty march arrived at Ma-tou. Mr. Parkes rode on and passed the night at Tung-chau. Colonel Walker and his staff, and a Chinese officer accompanied him to a village within a short distance of Tung-chau. Mr. Parkes rode back to this village on the morning of the 18th, and seeing that a large number of Chinese troops had taken up a strong position on each side of the road through which we were to pass, he rode back to Tung-chau accompanied by Mr. Loch, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* correspondent, Captain Brabazon, of the Artillery, another gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and Captain Anderson, with 20 Sikh Cavalry, to ask an explanation of the appearance of such a large force.

In the meantime the army (which had left Ma-tou early in the morning) had advanced to within a mile of Ho-ko-chuang, where the Chinese troops were assembled. Our attention was first attracted by a trench which had been dug across the road at a village about four miles from Ma-tou. A passage was made across, and our troops passed on, leaving the French at the village. About a mile from Ho-ko-chuang our troops halted, and a Chinese officer came out with a message to the effect that we might encamp where we were. He was told that we wanted to encamp on the other side of the village, as previously arranged by Mr. Parkes, where the river was; but he held to his request that we should encamp where we were, and offered to supply us with water. This offer was declined, but for the time we made no movement in advance, as the safety of our party within their lines gave the General considerable anxiety. The party, consisting of Colonel Walker, Mr. A. C. G. Thompson and five or six dragoons, were waiting the return of Mr. Parkes and his party from Tung-chau, when their attention was directed to a struggle between a Frenchman and some of the Chinese troops. The cause of the disturbance is not known, but it is thought that the Chinese wanted some pretext for beginning the day's work. Colonel Walker rode up to the rescue of the Frenchman but he was surrounded, deprived of his sword, and almost dragged from his horse. As the place was full of troops nothing was left for him and Mr. Thompson to do but to run the gauntlet. They escaped from the village, and got within our lines under a heavy fire from the Chinese. Mr. Thompson was wounded in the body by a spear thrust, and one of the dragoons was shot in the leg. The General lost no time in advancing the troops, and in about an hour the Chinese were cleared out of the village by the artillery and cavalry. The French drove them out of the encampment on our right, and protected the village in the rear, where all our baggage was. The position of the Chinese was well chosen, sheltering their camp, extended across on our front and out on our left and right in the form of a semicircle; and had we encamped where they wanted us, we should no doubt have been severely cut up in the night. After driving the Chinese from their position, we entered a small walled town called Chang-chiawan, where we remained the 19th and 20th. The place was looted.

On the 21st the allied army moved on in the direction of the canal between Tung-chau and Peking. I have no time to give you a detailed description of this day's work. The French advanced towards the stone bridge called Pa-li-Chain, a mile and a half west of Tung-chau, and the English upon the wooden bridge Pu-si-tsa, a little to the west of the stone bridge. The Chinese were assembled in force in front of these bridges, and the fight very soon commenced. After about two hours' firing we had driven the Chinese from their camps, of which there was one in nearly every cluster of trees; the French had taken the stone bridge on the right, and our right wing had taken the wooden bridge, whilst the Commander-in-Chief, with nearly all the cavalry, the 99th, and the Queen's, pursued the enemy two or three miles along the canal, from camp to camp towards Pekin. The cavalry charged three or four times, and slaughtered a considerable number. I don't think that our killed and wounded on the 18th and to-day amount to more than twenty-five. The French are encamped at the stone bridge, and we at the wooden bridge, about seven miles from Pekin. One of the roads to Pekin passes through our camp, and there are two more (one of them paved) on the north side of the canal.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Pekin with a letter, the purport of which is understood to be a request to re-open negociations. I have omitted to mention that Mr. Wade was sent on the 19th with a flag of truce to Tung-chau, and was fired at five times.

Mr. Parkes and his party are still detained. They are said to be in Pekin and well treated.

Another correspondent gives the following account :—

On the 9th instant, accordingly, a force consisting of the King's Dragoon Guards, Fane's and Probyn's Horse, Baring's, Desborough's, and Stirling's batteries, the Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment, the whole under the command of General Michell, marched past Tien-tsin, to a place called Pookoo, ten miles distant. On the following day they marched to Yang-tsin, eight miles further—the next day to Nan-tsin, eight miles further—and the next to Hoo-si-woo, when they halted for five days again, until the 2nd Queen's, the 60th Rifles, and some 2,000 French, came up. Almost the whole of the road for these last four marches was through endless fields of millet, extending as far as the eye could reach; and the camping ground at the end of each of them was nearly as comfortable as a bed of thorns, being upon half cut beds of millet, the spikes of which were nearly as sharp and as strong as those surrounding the Takn Forts, and had, I verily believe, been left so by the Tartars, in the hope that they would effectually prevent the advance without any further aid from their enemy. So far not one of them had shown his face within range since the dressing they got at Taku. At Hoo-si-woo, accordingly, Mr. Parkes was emboldened to ride forward to Mut-ow, about ten miles further on, attended by a cavalry escort and the gentlemen I have already mentioned, in order, I believe, to propose to the Chinese that if they would send to us our supplies of fuel, flour, &c., we would not molest them, but encamp outside—as we had previously done in the case of every village or town we had passed. As far as I can make out from the various reports I hear, they first of all told him that they would consent to furnish us with supplies, if we would agree to their selecting the camping ground for us, but on his replying that the general would agree to such a most condition, they immediately made him and all his companions prisoners, with the exception of a few King's Dragoon Guards, who succeeded in cutting their way out. Colonel Walker, of the Bays, and Mr. Thomson, of the Commissariat, who had ridden out in the same direction, were also very nearly taken prisoners, a French officer who accompanied them being cut to pieces. Colonel Walker also got away with the loss of his sword and a cut over the hand, and Mr. Thomp